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SHULTZ REMARKS ON CONTINUATION OF SDI CITED

LD102205 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 11 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has confirmed that the Reagan administration is going to carry on with the realization of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" that aims for the militarization of outer space. Speaking in the 'Face the Nation' program of CBS television, Shultz has said that the President will never give it up.

NITZE ADDRESS ON SDI PROGRAM REPORTED

U.S. 'New Interpretation'

LD901421 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 9 TASS -- The USA intends to carry on work under the "Star Wars" programme. A fresh proof of that have been the remarks by Paul Nitze, consultant of the President and secretary of state on the strategic arms limitation talks.

"The U.S. would make clear once again that we are committed to SDI research programme as permitted by, and in compliance with the ABM treaty," Paul Nitze told a press conference at the Overseas Writers' Club.

As is known, Washington quite freely interprets that most important agreement in the field of arms control. The administration has recently put forward a "new interpretation" of the treaty in order to get a free hand for itself in creating a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements.

U.S. Posture Unchanged

LD101743 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 10 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Delivering an address at the Washington Overseas Writers' Club, Paul Nitze, a special arms control adviser to the U.S. President, said that although President Reagan "is committed to exploring every opportunity to achieve equitable and verifiable reductions in the existing nuclear arsenals." the "previous U.S. position remains on the table."

Nitze stressed specifically that the United States considered it to be its main task at the talks with the Soviet Union to work out a cooperative transition to the incorporation of defensive weapons in the forces of both sides. The presidential adviser made no secret of the fact that the U.S. Administration meant by "defensive weapons" large-scale space-based ABM defenses, unambiguously prohibited by the Soviet-American ABM treaty, and other attack systems in the near-earth space.

In this way, contrary to the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of January 8, 1985, and totally at odds with the 1972 treaty, the United States intends to defend its course of legalizing space-strike weapons and deploying a destabilizing ABM defense for the entire territory of the USA.

Nitze's statements on the goals and tasks of the U.S. side in the matter of strategic nuclear weapons were no less encouraging. Here, too, he actually upheld the U.S. Administration's absurd propaganda premise of seeking disarmament through an advance arms buildup of the USA. One of the elements of the U.S. proposals, according to the presidential adviser, is the stage-by-stage reduction of arsenals with a simultaneous slight increase (sic) in them. It follows from the specifics supplied by Nitze that the Soviet Union will have to carry out "stage-by-stage reductions" while the USA will concern itself with "simultaneous increases in arms arsenals."

Washington propoese tough sublimits on ground-launched inter-continental ballistic missiles, that is, on those systems which constitute the basis of the defensive shield of the Soviet Union. According to the American scenario, it is these systems (that are to be reduced most drastically. At the same time no similarly tough restrictions are proposed on submarine-launched ballistic missiles, in which the USA has superiority. Washington does not agree to an aggregated limit on ballistic missiles, heavy bombers and air-launched cruise missiles, which were envisioned by the SALT-2 accord. Moreover, Washington is prepared to accept limits on air-launched cruise missiles and strategic bombers on the condition that the Soviet Union agrees to an advance unilateral and costly overhaul of the Soviet strategic forces.

The Reagan administration, judging by Nitze's statements, also refuses to admit that the U.S. forward-based systems in Europe are strategic weapons with respect to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As regards the medium-range nuclear systems, the U.S. previous position at the talks remains on the table, Nitze admitted. Washington has come up in that field with a slightly modified erstwhile "intermediate version,"under which the nuclear weapons of European NATO countries will not be counted in the balance of forces of the sides. Under those initiatives, the USA could retain superiority in the flight time of ground-launched medium-range missiles to major targets of the other side. Under Washington's proposal, the Soviet Union is to reduce its missiles also in the Asian part of the country, with any limitations on the U.S. nuclear forces in the Far East.

Nitze groundlessly characterized virtually all the Soviet armaments as "destabilizing" and demanded radical reductions in them under this pretext. At the same time he suggested that the U.S. nuclear potential be preserved virtually intact as it all but contributed to stronger stability.

The U.S. proposals on nuclear and space weapons, at least as they were presented by Nitze, cannot be considered "equitable" even by people with wild imagination.

BOVIN CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET ARMS CONCEPTS

PM081733 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 7

[First part of a two-part article by Aleksandr Bovin under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Two Concepts, Two Approaches"]

[Text] I.

In the course of disarmament talks it is necessary to deal with the analysis and comparison of factual data and important statistical material (the comparison of strategic potentials in quantitative and qualitative terms, calculations of effectiveness and of the effect on the sides' security of various options for reduction, and so on, and so forth).

All these are relatively complex procedures which reflect objective difficulties in the path of disarmament. But experience has shown that these difficulties are surmountable. They are surmountable given a conscientious approach, the desire and ability to cover the whole range of problems, and — most important -- the desire to reach agreement.

At the same time, the complex, multilayered, and heterogeneous nature of the data which have to be examined and taken into account creates opportunities for individual indicators to be taken out of the general context and for arbitrary manipulation of figures. That is exactly what they often do in Washington, where it is currently fashionable to manipulate all kinds of tables and graphs and blind the public with arithmetical revelations. Fortunately for them, the public can by no means always comprehend them.

I will give two examples.

In 1979, when the SALT II treaty was signed in Vienna, the sides exchanged official information about their strategic forces. The Americans mentioned, in particular, 573 heavy bombers, while we had 156. Since then, no substantial divergences from these figures have been recorded. But now listen to Robert McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser. It seems the Americans have only 263 machines, while the Soviet Union has 480.

What has happened? Objectively nothing. It is simply McFarlane being cunning. He counts only those U.S. heavy bombers which are attached to combat units. Although the treaty states clearly that all machines are counted -- both those which are in reserve and those which are either in storage or mothballed.

And why has the Soviet Union's number of machines trebled? Because, in violation of the Vienna accord, McFarlane has started counting not only the Tupolev-95 and Myasishchev heavy bombers, but also the medium-range machines known in the West as Backfires. So that is the arithmetic.

Another example. Answering Soviet journalists' questions, the U.S. President noted that in Europe, if you have medium-range weapons in mind, the Soviet Union has a seven to one superiority in warheads. Let us look at this correlation more closely. First, the President takes as his base figure the figure of 441 Soviet SS-20 missiles (1,323 warheads). But in this instance, the intelligence service has let the President down. Our military people affirm that the Americans have made a mistake and exaggerated the number of Soviet missiles. Second, the President counts all the SS-20 missiles; that is, even those which are located far to the east and cannot reach Western Europe, and therefore, should not be taken into account. Third, the President has completely left out of account the British and French nuclear forces. Lastly, the President has "forgotten" that apart from the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the United States has considerable forward-based forces in Western Europe which have the capability of hitting targets on the USSR's territory.

So if you count everything that should be counted, the correlation of nuclear charges will be approximately three to two in NATO's favor.

In every specific instance the conscious falsification of data or their distortion as a result of an error requires a well-argued analysis. But it is, perhaps, equally useful to examine the fundamental principles, the conceptual framework used by the United States and the USSR in approaching disarmament problems. After all, ultimately it is these principles and this framework which determine the degree of conscientiousness, the degree of objectivity in the assessment of specific data, and the choice of method of dealing with the figures.

The starting point for the U.S. concept of disarmament may be expressed thus: We have fallen behind the USSR in military-strategic terms. America is weak, almost helpless in the face of the "Soviet threat." Therefore, first we must catch up with the USSR, draw level with it, and only then will we disarm. In other words: Before disarming, it is necessary to upgrade our arms [dovooruzhitsya] substantially. Each new piece of strategic weaponry is regarded in Washington as a "trump card" at talks and an "incentive" which should prompt Moscow to make concessions.

Perhaps I am slightly oversimplifying the U.S. strategists' train of thought, but only in order to expose their logic more clearly: The path to disarmament lies through armament. And that is not just a theoretical conclusion. An extensive program of modernization of strategic offensive forces is being implemented. Work has begun on the "star wars" program -- after all, in order to achieve demilitariziation on earth, they assure us, it is necessary first to militarize near-earth space. Incidentally, the U.S. counter proposals sumitted to Geneva recently change nothing in this assessment.

The impression created is that the U.S. President is obsessed with his Strategic Defense Initiative. As THE WASHINGTON POST recently put it ironically, he regards this initiative as "practically the second coming of Christ." And the few words which the head of the U.S. Administration did manage to say about disarmament in his UN jubilee speech were devoted to a eulogy of SDI.

Again and again the President insisted that SDI is defense and only defense, that it will provide the opportunity to neutralize the threat which ballistic missiles pose, and that the world "will sleep more securely when these missiles have been rendered useless, militarily and politically." If we, the President said, meaning the United States and the USSR, are "destined to compete militarily... let us compete in systems that defend our societies rather than weapons which can destroy us both, and much of God's creation along with us."

One would like to say: "Fear God, Mr President!" But let us not give way to emotion. Let us take a closer look at what the White House incumbent asserts.

In effect, any strike system envisaged by the "star wars" program could have a dual function: As a defensive weapon (to shoot down attacking missiles) and as an offensive weapon (to hit targets on land, at sea, in the atmsophere, and in space).

But, SDI's supporters will object, we have no intention of attacking. "The United States," R. Reagan told the Soviet journalists, "has no 'tricks' up its sleeve; we have no desire to threaten the Soviet Union in any way." We do not intend to make war at all, we only want to protect ourselves against any unpleasant surprises, just in case.

I will not argue. Let us suppose it is so. But the whole point is that in politics you cannot be oriented exclusively by intentions. Today they may be one thing and tomorrow another. In politics, it is expedient to orient yourself by objective possibilities. If the Americans put strike systems in space, then (regardless of intentions) they will have a real, marked addition to their offensive potential. That is the first thing. The second thing is this: By creating a solid antimissile defense and at the same time, renewing and improving their offensive strategic forces, the Americans (again, regardless of intentions) could obtain the real possibility of making a first strike and covering themselves against a retaliatory strike. People in Washington can think what they like, but people in Moscow cannot help thinking that the implementation of SDI would give the Americans an indisputable military-strategic advantage.

We cannot allow such a turn of events. Therefore, we will be forced to neutralize the U.S. potential with our own. That means a new spiral of the arms race; tens of billions more being spent on military purposes. That means an increase in uncertainty, instability, and impermanence in our already unstable world. If you take a line of "firm, sober realism with open eyes" (I am using the President's words), that is where the White House's senselss stubbornness and its "star wars" program lead.

Now, for the Soviet concept of disarmament. The starting point is the existence of approximate military-strategic parity and relative equality of the nuclear missile forces of the USSR and the United States and of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This parity has a complex structure. Overall equality emerges as the sum of inequalities in specific types of arms and in specific parameters of those arms.

Those who insist that the military-strategic balance is violated in favor of the USSR refer to the fact that the Soviet Union has nearly 300 more strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles. That is the case. But, our opponents somehow forget to add that targets are not destroyed by missiles, aircraft, or submarines. Targets are destroyed by charges. And the Americans have far more of those than we do.

In principle, the structure of parity could be made simpler and more stable by equalizing either the number of delivery vehicles (that idea was the basis of the SALT II treaty) or the number of charges (that is proposed in the recent Soviet proposals). But it is not only a matter of arithmetic and the quantitative side of parity. It also has a qualitative side: parity is maintained while and to the extent that the side subjected to an attack has the guaranteed potential to destroy the aggressor (or in the softer version, to inflict unacceptable damage on the aggressor).

NORAD'S ROLE IN SPACE DEFENSE PROGRAM EXAMINED

PM111445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Nov 85 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "With the Help of NORAD"]

[Text] Ottawa, 8 Nov -- The Reagan administration intends to draw Canada into the "star wars" program with the help of NORAD (the joint North American Aerospace Defense Command).

Although the Canadian Government has stated officially that Ottawa will not take part at an intergovernmental level in the creation of space strike weapons, the Pentagon nonetheless wants the Canadian Ministry of National Defense to take part in the elaboration of "long-term plans" associated with the deployment of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. NORAD is to act as the "drive belt," and talks are currently being held by Ottawa and Washington on extending its term of operation.

According to the well-informed Canadian newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL, the involvement of NORAD in the large-scale ABM system with space-based elements is the second stage of the "project known as strategic defense system 2000." The Canadian military, it reports, took part in the first stage, which provided for the perfecting of North America's common defense system and which ended with the signing in March of this year of an agreement on creating a new northern early warning line (liniya preduprezhdeniya] in the Arctic. Citing a document prepared by the National Defense Ministry, the newspaper points out that the second stage of the project provides for "uniting planning with regard to future space and ABM defense systems."

TRADE MINISTER ARISTOV MEETS WITH CEMA AIDES

PM080944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A meeting was held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade 29 October between foreign trade minister B.I. Aristov and a group of trade representatives and trade advisers from the embassies of the socialist CEMA countries. There was an exchange of opinions on the further development of trade and economic relations.

POTENTIAL FOR CEMA PRODUCTION SHARING DISCUSSED

PM080801 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43, Oct 85 (Signed to Press 21 Oct 85) p 20

[Yu. Voinov article under the rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action": Scale and Potential of Sharing"]

[Text] Specialization and production sharing play the role of one of the chief means of deepening economic cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries. Over 150 multilateral agreements on specialization and sharing have already been concluded, including more than 110 in machine building. They embrace thousands of marques of the most varied items. And while the overall volume of trade in machine-building products among the CEMA countries in 1981-1984 increased by more than one-third in comparison with 1980, the exchange of specialized products increased by almost two-thirds.

The proportion of specialized and shared output in the overall volume of reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment among the CEMA countries in 1983 amounted to 41 percent. This was approximately R8.3 billion in value terms.

As is known, specialization and sharing presuppose the concentration of resources and means on producing a certain item in the country which has the most suitable conditions for this. As a result, the maximum economic effect is achieved and at the same time the conditions are created for the complete or partial satisfaction of the needs of all interested countries.

A high degree of effectiveness has been achieved, for example, in specialization in the production of hoisting and transportation equipment. Thus, Bulgaria ensures around 90 percent of the CEMA countries' import needs in terms of electric trucks and electric hoists, Hungary ensures 80 percent of import needs for buses, the GDR 75 percent of passenger car needs, Poland 70 percent of excavator needs, Czechoslovakia almost 50 percent of truck needs, and the Soviet Union supplies the fraternal countries with certain types of cars and trucks on the basis of specialization and sharing agreements.

Increasing attention is being paid to sharing and reciprocal deliveries of computer equipment, equipment for AES's, and many other items of new and sophisticated equipment. A broad and ramified network of sharing links is being created in sectors determining technological, scientific, and technical progress.

Long-term and stable production links among CEMA countries are emerging and expanding the process of specialization and sharing. In Bulgaria the output of all the main types of machine-building products are covered by integration links including computer equipment, especially peripherals, communication means, and hydraulic and pneumatic devices. Hungary's industry fulfills orders for the output of almost 2,000 marques of specialized items; already 45 percent of Hungarian machine and equipment exports are made up of specialized products. The GDR is making an increasingly weighty contribution to satisfying the community countries' needs for various types of equipment. For instance, over 30,000 refrigerated cars and more than 3,000 ships of various types have been supplied to the Soviet Union from the GDR on the basis of specialization and sharing.

Production of specialized products in Poland is increasing. Its deliveries to the fraternal countries are increasing accordingly.

The proportion of specialized machine-building products in Czechoslovak exports to the CEMA countries is constantly increasing. It has increased from 26 percent during the previous 5-year plan to 44 percent last year; in heavy machine building, for example, around 3,000 types of machines and equipment are covered by specialized production.

Partnership in the sphere of production specialization and sharing is inseparable from scientific and technical cooperation. In the past 4 years of the 5-year plan, the CEMA countries have completed around 1,100 developments. These include 250 experimental models of new types of machines, 110 technologies and technological processes, and also 20 types of new materials.

The main avenues of scientific and technical cooperation today cover microprocessor and computer equipment, integrated automation -- primarily flexible automated production processes, the assimilation of new types of materials, and many other things. From research to the production and sale of the product -- that is the principle in scientific and technical cooperation which ensures the maximum economic effect.

Integration processes in machine building open up ever new opportunities for cooperation for the CEMA countries. One of the most promising avenues is robot engineering. In this direction a multilateral agreement on cooperation in the development and organization of specialized and shared production of industrial robots is being consistently implemented. In the next 5-year period reciprocal deliveries of robots and robot engineering complexes in the CEMA countries will increase 10-fold, according to preliminary data.

Cooperation in the sphere of robot building and robot engineering is intersectoral and comprehensive in nature. At the present time, the main bulk of robots are designed for general machine-building technologies -- mainly stamping, mechanical processing, assembling, and welding. Others are used in coloring operations, galvanizing, and casting. Subsequently the sphere of robot application will be constantly expanded.

As in any big, new enterprise, there are still many difficulties and unresolved problems in the sphere of specialization and sharing. The economic press of the community countries has repeatedly noted that the coordination of specialization and sharing measures with structural changes in each country's national economy remains a major task.

The CEMA partners have still not completely rid themselves of parallelism and duplication of the same kind of products in some countries. According to the partners' general opinion, it is necessary to step up coordination of economic, scientific, and technical policy as a whole and improve the commodity-monetary aspect of cooperation.

Production specialization and sharing is being increasingly subordinated to the resolution of tasks such as retooling production, making rational use of resources, developing and assimilating new equipment and materials, and improving product quality. All this together is helping the fraternal socialist countries to increase their technological independence of the West.

The form of cooperation under examination creates the most favorable opportunities for fruitful international cooperation among labor collectives in the fraternal socialist countries. Comprehensive, direct links in turn help to expand and improve specialization and sharing.

The session of the CEMA Executive Committee held in late September 1985 paid great attention to direct links as a factor for deepening specialization and sharing and enriching the whole socialist international division of labor. Guided by the directives of the CEMA economic summit conference, the countries' representatives on the Executive Committee agreed to channel the development of direct links primarily toward intensification of social production.

The special importance was stressed of direct links and sharing in the leading production sectors in order to accelerate scientific and technical progress and increase reciprocal trade.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON SUMMIT PROSPECTS

Posner Interview

LD102141 Moscow in English to North America 0200 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Interview by Radio Moscow commentator Vladimir Posner with Georgiy A. Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Posner] Dr Arbatov, what would you single out as the salient features of the forthcoming summit in Geneva?

[Arbatov] The first thing I would mention in this connection would be that this meeting will take place in a tremendously responsible moment. And it's not simply words because actually one could say that each moment for such issues as Soviet-American summit meetings must be responsible, and is responsible. But here we are really, we have...we have reached a threshold and we have to make a very important choice which will determine our fate for a very long time.

And I have in mind, first of all, that we are really on the verge of new rounds of the arms race, and a very peculiar one because science and technology brings (up) new weapons systems which will be tremendously destabilizing and can ruin the whole arms control process and all existing agreements, and all agreements to come simply. And even the talks about arms control because of many reasons, some of them are connected with the fact that this system will be unverifiable with any means, including on-site inspection. You know we have already such system, for instance, sea-based cruise missiles. You cannot verify them, they are small enough you can hide them in any attack boat or in any ship, merchant ship, wherever you want. And then, you know, they will be destabilizing in essence because many of them are first strike weapons. And then they will (?foster) also prolifieration, nuclear proliferation process, which is also of tremendous danger for the world. So I think a meeting at this moment makes, also provides, for a certain agenda.

Of course, the first item on agenda had to be what to do with the arms race, how to stop it. Actually, even Reagan administration in (?the) last months more than once proclaimed this as their goal, of their intention, contrary to what they said at first when they were against any agreements, against talks with Soviet Union [words indistinct] were openly for achieving superiority, military superiority. Then I would say also, you know, there are some really very serious trends in the world development and we somehow are so overwhelmed with the issues of East-West relations and Soviet-American relations that I think not enough attention is paid to them by public.

I think it is very well felt by Soviet leadership that, for instance, the situation in so-called Third World, in developing countries, becomes absolutely impossible, desperate. So I think there are more than one reason to regard the situation as critical. And in this critical situation two major participants of international relations which have no special rights or privileges, but have special responsibility, I think they have a lot of things to discuss and to (?resolve).

[Posner] How would you characterize in essence the approach to the summit on the part of the Soviet Union and on the part of the United States?

[Arbatov] I would characterize it as a very different one, even opposing.

Well we started not only, with you know, with very much care about rhetorics and about what is being said on the subject, but with some very, I would say, substantial deeds like unilateral decisions to stop all nuclear explosions, all tests of nuclear weapons up (?till) 1st January; with a proposal to Americans to join us and then to make it permanent and together with it to start this negotiations on comprehensive test ban, test ban treaty, again to resume this negotiations.

Then we proposed, we took upon ourselves, commitment, we made a commitment not to test any antisatellite weapons. We called for a moratorium on antisatellite weapons for everybody, including Americans. We made new proposals of very radical cuts in nuclear weapons to the Geneva conference. Gorbachev made also some new, I would say more than gestures, We unilaterally decreased the number of SS-20's aimed at Europe. We also put forward, it was explained by Gorbachev in Paris at his meeting with, in the parliament, a new concept of European security and with the major idea that you cannot ensure security, national security and international security, with force or against somebody. You can do it only by political means and together with others, which is I think very important, a new, new concept actually of international relations in nuclear age. So all of it was done, and what was the reaction from American side?

It was astonishing, you know. We proposed to stop, we stopped nuclear testing, they almost demonstratively test one and then another device. We stop the testing of antisatellite weapons, they immediately declare that they will test, they have nothing ready even at the moment, but they insist (?on this). It was as if, you know, as a demonstration that they will against, against all the mood in the country.

But I think (?then) a few weeks passed and it started to dawn upon Americans that you cannot [word indistinct] this in such a way, and they turned down a little bit this whole rhetoric and started to accommodate to the situation because this policy of Soviet Union, really it had, it impressed the public. Also in the United States it even started discussion in the administration, although we have very conservative administration at the moment, but even there (?a) discussion was, as one can understand, started by all of it. So, I would say here we see two different lines. I think that our line was more successful and therefore maybe the Americans do it a little differently, though you can never be sure about them. They can you know with this (?in-fight) which seems to go on in the administration, this tremendous, you know, influence of real extremists, people who are on the extreme right of the whole political spectrum, beyond them are only maybe splinter group of fascists, outright fascists, racists and exotic organizations you know, like that. [passage as received]

[Posner] Dr Arbatov, speaking of extremists in the administration, there seems to be a view that the Soviet Union will have to limit its arms, limit arms, and cut back on arms because of the situation in the economy and that therefore arms limitations and arms reduction are only in the interests of the Soviet Union. What is your opinion about that view?

[Arbatov] I consider this point of view to be wrong and very primitive. The Soviet economy is strong enough to ensure not such as fast as we would like it to (?heed), but steady improvement of living conditions, of standard of life, and at the same time care about its defense. We have shown this in much more difficult times, so one can be sure that we will be able to do it even now. And well, we are very honest about it. Yes we would prefer to spend each ruble we spend on missiles, or guns, or tanks on kindergartens, or on agriculture, or on education, or on building new theaters, or on the needs of the people. But I think it is without any doubt I don't think Americans believe now, aside from some really fanatical communist hater, that they can ruin us in such a way. And then more and more Americans understand I think that in attempts to ruin us in this way the Americans will only halfway to this goal ruin themselves, and we see it already.

And you know, it's not only because they have such a greedy military industrial complex, it would be unimaginable in the Soviet Union that a plant sells to our Ministry of Defense a hammer for $400, or a toilet seat for $700. I even don't speak about this. We see already how these tremendous military expenditures have already induced very big (?drain) on American economy and this national deficit, national debt, which leads also to negative balance of payment and trade balance, which leads to deterioriation of many traditional industries in the United States, structural crisis as it is called by economists. And it costs also a lot to West Europeans, to the allies, because their allies -- actually almost a half of this deficit is paid by foreign money because of the high interest rate and rate of dollar the money is pumped from Western Europe there instead of going into investments in Western Europe. And I told (?them) already about consequences for developing world, so it becomes a world problem.

I think that really, from many points of view -- moral, political, military and even economic -- an arms race like this which is going on now has become a luxury which we cannot afford any more, not only we but Americans as well.

[Posner] A final question, which people are talking about most nowadays, what do you expect from the summit? Would you care to predict its outcome?

[Arbatov] It's very difficult always to predict outcomes, outcome of events, especially they that that they will happen in the (?near) future, much easier to do it if they will happen a century or 2 later. But, you know, I think that actually, it's not a game, not a sports event when you can make bets on what will be the outcome. It is a necessity, this meeting has become a necessity, this summit. And I know how our side, our leadership, looks at it. It wants it to have serious results. It won't be satisfied with a meeting which will deteriorate into a political show -- handshakes, smiles and then make believe that everything went okay. We do want real results from it, and I won't say that we have too much hopes about it, and we have no illusions from the beginning, but we felt that we have to try it. In this dangerous situation one has to use each chance, as slim as it could be. And the second point, I think there is real need for a real test, sort of litmus test, for American policy, for American President, for American Administration, what they really are up to. And I think their real face either more beautiful than one could expect or more ugly than one could have expected, will become much more obvious after the summit than before, because here will be the moment of truth, to some degree.

Prague Radio Broadcast

LD111633 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Report of interview with USSR United States of America and Canada Institute Director Georgiy Arbatov by unidentified CTK Moscow correspondent]

[Text] Prior to the Soviet-U.S. summit, which will open in Geneva next week, the CTK Moscow correspondent has interviewed Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States of America and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

When answering the question of how he, himself assesses the U.S. preparations for the Geneva summit, Georgiy Arbatov emphasized the existence of two different political approaches. He noted that after agreement on the summit was achieved, the Soviet Union halted all nuclear tests and called upon the United States to join in its pledge. The Soviet Union also proposed a renewal of talks on a comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban. But the United States refused to join this initiative and has, on the contrary, demonstratively continued these tests. The Soviet Union also unilaterally pledged not to test antisatellite systems and proposed the same to the United States.

However, the United States again demonstratively carried out an ASAT test. They simultaneously began rhetorics, followed by speeches, one worse than the preceeding one, and culminated all this with the speech Ronald Reagan gave to the 40th United Nations General Assembly session. All this causes doubts within the Soviet Union of what it is that the Americans truly expect from the Geneva summit.
Academician Arbatov went on to say that conservative circles in the United States are worried about the Geneva meeting, because it might demonstrate to Americans that it is possible to negotiate with the Soviet Union. However, the fact that the meeting is actually going to take place, has, on the other hand, evoked a discussion in the United States after a long time on the important aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations and arms control.

When responding to the next question, the Soviet academician discussed Reagan's base appeal carried out at the United Nations General Assembly with the purpose of adopting the right of referee in regional disputes. He stressed that the Soviet Union finds it difficult to accept morality lessons from that country which was the last one to denounce slavery and which was the first to use nuclear weapons. It is obvious that regional issues will be discussed in Geneva. The Soviet Union, however, approaches them in a rather different manner. It believes it important to discuss such real problems as the protracted Middle East crisis, the explosive situation in the south of Africa, Washington's interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and Afghanistan, and many others.

Georgiy Arbatov then pointed to Washington's attempts to pursue the so-called "star wars" program. He noted that the plan of some exchange of information on development of defense system proposed by Reagan, would, on top of everything, require a degree of mutual trust, that would be comfortably sufficient for a comprehensive and total disarmament.

In the next part of the interview he recalled the influence the great alarm in Western Europe and the growth of opposition within the United States had vis-a-vis the White House attitude, which at the beginning, had not conceded the possibility of any talks. Now, what is expected is whether the Americans will find the will to take the second step and go over from words to deeds.

At the same time, he recalled the importance of the new Soviet peace proposals, which put extreme conservative U.S. circles in a difficult position.

At the close Georgiy Arbatov stressed that the Soviet Union unequivocally desires success at the Geneva meeting. It, however, does not regard success as the exchange of polite phrases the attainment of agreements on secondary issues, but only progress on fundamental issues.

Comments in Athens RIZOSPASTIS

NC101900 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 10 Nov 85 p 5

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, CPSU Central Committee member and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy and Sciences, by RIZOSPASTIS correspondent Ioannis Litsos in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] Moscow -- Georgiy Arabtov, CPSU Central Committee member and Director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is participating directly in the preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. Therefore, he is one of the most responsible sources on this summit. We met with him and discussed the current burning issue of "Soviet-U.S. relations and the two countries' goals for this meeting."

[Litsos] Comrade Arbatov, there are only a few days left until the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. One and a half years ago, such a meeting was considered inconceivable, whereas today it is a reality. In your opinion, what is the reason for this?

Arbatov: Although 1 and 1/2 years ago this type of meeting was needed to radically change international affairs, undoubtedly it has become more imperative today. Some people in the United States have recently begun to realize that something must be done, because if the current situation continues, very dangerous developments could result.

A statement by former U.S. President Richard Nixon, who briefly outlined why a dialogue and particularly a summit is necessary, illustrates this point of view. According to his statement, the reason is for survival. If the United States truly desires to avert war, then a detailed discussion to resolve specific problem's is essential. Ronald Reagan was in danger of being the first U.S. president in the past 50 years to not hold talks with the Soviet leaders. I believe that one such meeting was necessary for the Reagan administration regardless of its future policy. Given the dimensions of the current threat to world peace, a Soviet-U.S. meeting is necessary to seek mutually acceptable solutions to emerge from the deadlock. However, even if the U.S. Government intends to maintain its old policy, this summit is essential so that the U.S. Government can confront domestic and foreign criticism. The United States can then say that it did everything possible and again blame the meeting's failure on the "atheist communists" and the "aggressive Russians."

Another reason the United States agreed to the Geneva meeting is the conflict over important topical issues pertaining to Soviet-U.S. relations, such as the preservation of peace and an end to the arms race.

This conflict is taking place between right-wing and extreme right-wing factions within the administration and within responsible U.S. circles. There are many Americans who believe that U.S. policy should come into line with contemporary world and economic realities. In September, I talked with well-known people in the United States who believe that if the current international situation continues, in 2 or 3 years a catastrophe may occur.

Finally, there are serious differences within the very alliance of the capitalist countries, that is, between the United States and its allies. These differences also impel the U.S. Administration to hold a summit with the USSR. The tension between the United States and its allies has reached unprecedented proportions in the postwar years even if it is camouglaged with solidarity.

[Litsos] You have talked about the reasons that have brought the U.S. Administration to a summit meeting. However, why is Moscow going to Geneva?

Arbatov: I believe that when this decision was made, our leaders suffered from no illusions whatsoever about the character and policy of the United States and particularly about its current government. However, our country understands well the meaning of war and it is natural for our leaders to grasp even the slightest opportunity to preserve peace and remove the threat of war. It is a question of a country's responsibility to its people and all of mankind.

There is another significant reason. I think the time has come to test the U.S. Administration's true intentions. It must show the course it actually pursues. I also think the time has come for U.S. President Reagan to be tested; this might be his biggest test.

What does the leader of the largest capitalist country really represent? Is he completely isolated from reality and living in a world of reactionary doctrine; of wrong and usually forged theories? Who feels comfortable "being closed in his shell?" Has he slowly begun to realize contemporary reality and to assume the responsibility inherent in the political position he holds?

[Litsos] What is your assessment of the U.S. leadership's stand now, on the eve of the summit? In other words, is there any indication that the White House is preparing to conduct serious talks and achieve agreements?

Arbatov: From the moment it was agreed to hold the summit meeting, the Reagan administration has hardened its stand. This can only cause serious concern and doubts about the true aims of the United States.

What does the term summit meeting mean? Without downgrading its importance, it is a matter of 2 working days. Naturally, the meeting does not consist of only these 2 days, it also encompasses all that precedes them. So, from one point of view, we can say the summit meeting is already being held. In this context, one can assess the recent significant Soviet initiatives, which have had a wide international response. Unfortunately, the United States has reacted to all our proposals with a curt "no."

At the same time, no one can rule out the possibility that Washington will also say "no" at the summit meeting.

How can we appraise Ronald Reagan's speech to the United Nations? Was it an attempt to change the agenda and convert the meeting into a trial where the U.S. President, with his ultraconservative views, would be not only the prosecutor, but also the jury and the judge? However, such a game will not succeed with us.

The summit meeting must be a very serious political event, because only then will success be possible and results perceptible. If one truly wants a solution to the problems, then they should not be ignored. International relations in the nuclear age should be free from ideological prejudice and built on common interest. Therefore, a reasonable compromise should be sought.

[Litsos] International public attention is focused on the Soviet-U.S. summit and the mass media has broadly commented on it. How do you appraise international reaction to the meeting?

Arbatov: The overwhelming majority of states welcome this meeting and pin great hopes on it. Various countries and people also share this opinion. However, we should say that there is still class solidarity and, despite disagreements with its allies, the United States has managed to maintain a unified front with the capitalist states. However, for the most part, we can say that the U.S. partners support the achievement of an agreement with the USSR and have reservations about U.S. plans for "star wars." They pressure Washington to make constructive counterproposals to the Soviet initiatives, which are essentially seen as the basis for discussion at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

I would say that, generally, the international climate is favorable for holding the summit meeting.

[Litsos] You have just returned from the PRC. How do they view the summit meeting there?

Arbatov: The issue was the focus of our discussions in the PRC. I must say that the PRC's stand toward Soviet-U.S. relations has changed considerably.

China has moved away from the principle as expressed in the well-known proverb: "You must stand on the mountain and watch the battle between the two tigers." They have realized that no one can remain uninvolved in the event of a nuclear clash between the USSR and the United States. They also understand that aversion to war is as much in China's interests as in every other country's. In addition, they realize that tension and the arms race are also detrimental to Chinese interests.

[Litsos] What, in your opinion, will be the outcome of the summit meeting?

Arbatov: The goals and value of this meeting are very great. The USSR plans for this meeting to be as effective as possible. Neither country alone nor both together can solve all the international problems. This is not even a consideration. They can, however, create the prerequisites for improvements. There are great expectations and it would be ideal if these hopes were not disappointed afterward. This would be undesirable. Despite all this, however, we should not forget some facts. One is that the history of Soviet-U.S. relations did not begin during the Reagan administration and, most probably, will not end during this administration. Another fact is that the world is not only the United States. Although Soviet-U.S. relations are serious and of great importance, we do not view the world through them.

In conclusion, I would like to say that today in general the international position and prestige of the USSR are very significant. This inspires us with confidence and optimism.

ZAGLADIN ASSESSES U.S., USSR 'DIFFERENCES'

OW111407 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, by reporter Kenichi Iida of the NHK special news department at the CPUS Central Committee building in Moscow; date of interview not given; conducted in Russian with Japanese subtitles; translated from Russian -- recorded]

[Text] [Iida] There are considerable differences between the United States and the USSR on the issue of nuclear disarmament. Can it be assumed that the talks at the coming summit meeting in Geneva will help reduce these differences?

[Zagladin] The differences between the U.S. and the Soviet Union can be broken into two parts on this issue. The first part deals with the principle itself, the principle of whether it is necessary to strive for the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of nuclear arms together or whether this process can continue. We think that the process must be stopped. Though the U.S. says it is also striving for this end, rather it is actually continuing both.

The second type of difference deals with details; about what kind of arms must be included, what can be reduced and by how much. It is clear these second differences can be overcome easily. Not easily of course, time and effort will be needed for that; we have experience, agreements -- SALT I, SALT II. There have been complicated problems and they have been overcome. They were overcome under this condition: On the condition that both sides agreed on the first group of differences. That means both sides came to the conclusion that it was necessary to follow the path of cessation of the arms race. That is how it was then. If both sides come to that conclusion now, then the talks will be successful. Personally, we are completely ready for such an occurrence. The matter now depends on the political will of the U.S. side. If it agrees to this approach, I am convinced that, with efforts and a thorough discussion of the issues, of course, the differences of the second order, the military-technical ones, can be overcome too.

[Iida] We know that at the coming summit meeting in Geneva, U.S. President Reagan plans to include among central issues at the talks regional problems like Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, and so forth. What do you think about that and what is the central issue that will be advanced by the Soviet Union?

[Zagladin] We have never been against discussion of regional problems. We think that regional conflicts must be stopped. liquidated. This is one of the conditions for consolidating peace. But the President enumerated what you have said and forgot about the Middle East and southern Africa. He forgot them not by accident, it would seem. But, the main point lies somewhere else. The main point is that the central issues in the talks, in our view -- and we intend to make them the central issues in the talks -- are the issues of disarmament as they were formulated in the Soveit-U.S. agreement of 8 January this year: preventing the militarization of space and reducing arms on earth. These are the problems we intend to make central in the talks. I repeat that this does not mean we will refuse to discuss other issues -- most probably we will raise some other issues and the U.S. side, too -- but the disarmament issues must be the central ones. The main thing is to do the most that is possible to achieve a turning point in international relations from confrontation to normal peaceful development of relations between states.

KOBYSH VIEWS PRE-SUMMIT STATEMENTS, PESSIMISM

LD101730 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by Vitaliy Kobysh, CPSU International Information Department Sector Chief]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Just a week to go before the Geneva meeting and the public in all countries throughout the world is naturally lending an attentive ear to speeches by the leaders of the USSR and United States, trying to find out their intentions and specific actions. In this connection, I should like to draw attention to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech at the reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 7 November. In politics, we are champions of constructive dialogues and of the search for mutually beneficial agreements, Comrade Gorbachev declared. If a businesslike, constructive approach -- and we are ready for this -- gets the upper hand, then the forthcoming meeting in Geneva can turn out to yield results and may serve to improve the international situation.

This is what is being said in Moscow. I should now like to dwell on what is being said at the moment in Washington. A lot is being said there. It came to light that the White House had planned to hold a number of large-scale press conferences, including ones for the West European countries. On the eve of the U.S. President's departure for Geneva, television set in motion a whole campaign, with predictions and forecasts. My aim is more modest: To touch not on what will be, but is.

After his talks in Moscow, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz returned to Washington. Immediately after his talk with the President, the White House press secretary declared to journalists: I want to warn you that differences remain between the sides; however, success was achieved in the Moscow talks, and these differences were smoothed over. Both he, himself and the President were asked about this trip of Shultz'. What would you like to see, the journalists asked, in the way of results at the Geneva meeting? The U.S. President replied: I would not start talking about everything in terms of success or failure at the summit meeting. We intend to try to reduce lack of confidence. We have to live together on earth.

Good words, are they not? But why is the U.S. press so pessimistically inclined, reckoning that it is unlikely there will be any success in coming to agreement on anything at all; first and foremost, on the main issue -- on Soviet-U.S. relations?

I think that if one pays careful attention to what is currently being said in Washington on this main issue, then there are some grounds for such pessimistic conclusions. I would like to remind you that when four of our journalists were received in the White House, Reagan underlined more than once that the United States would not start deploying [razvertyvaniye] its so-called Strategic Defense Initiative until it had held talks with the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers on the curtailment and destruction of nuclear weapons and until these countries start such a curtailment and destruction.

Just a few days later, the President retracted his statement. At a press conference the other day, Reagan declared clearly in answer to a question on how this utterance -- that is, his retraction -- was to be understood: This was incorrectly interpreted. If we had a defensive system, then we would in any event start to deploy it.

In light of this, I should like to say a few words about Reagan's latest Saturday radio broadcast. He assured listeners that when the United States creates its space defense shield, then Washington will propose access to this U.S. defensive system to all countries. This reminds me of the story of the Manhattan scheme. The best minds in Europe were drawn in then to invent the U.S. atomic bomb. It was tested on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And then, Washington followed this up with a proposal to set up an international concern which would have control of atomic raw material; the general monopoly over all this would remain with the United States, however.

History, it seems, is repeating itself, although it is now asserted that "star wars" are targeted not against people but against weapons.

REAGAN APPROACH BASED ON MILITARY STRENGTH

LD091727 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Ten days are to go before a Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. President Reagan met on Friday with a group of leading Republican congressmen to say that he is travelling to Geneva with a sense of confidence and optimism based on U.S. military strength.

A Radio Moscow observer has noted the fact that President Reagan's statement reflects the main concept of the White House: Before starting disarmament one is to arm himself well. According to the U.S. President, the Geneva meeting should not give its main attention to disarmament. More attention in his view is to be paid to regional conflicts and the problem of human rights in the way Washington understands the issue.

It's still unclear, a Radio Moscow observer says, what reciprocal steps the American Administration is prepared to make in response to the Soviet initiatives. The USSR has suggested prohibiting the militarization of outer space and cutting the Soviet and American nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory by 50 percent.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES REAGAN'S VOA ADDRESS

PM111703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dialogue Must be Constructive"]

[Text] 11 Nov -- The White House propaganda apparatus is continuing to build up the number of addresses by the U.S. President aimed at various regions of the world on the eve of the summit meeting in Geneva. The President's entourage has thus evidently set itself the aim of substituting a somewhat unconstructive [malokonstruktivnyy] position on the main issues -- the issues of security and disarmament -- by verbosity for the benefit of peace.

Last Saturday the U.S. President made a radio address that was advertised beforehand as an "important statement" on questions of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Indeed, this time, too, the head of the administration said quite a few words about peace. He claimed the United States has no "hostile intentions" vis-a-vis the USSR; that it "is not threatening" the Soviet Union and "will never threaten" it. "We must live together in peace," he said.

But from the entire speech as a whole, it is unfortunately impossible as yet, to come to the conclusion that the U.S. Administration is ready to meet the USSR halfway and contribute to the matter of banning an arms race in space and radically curtailing it on earth.

In the utterances of the U.S. President -- and how many times of late -- there was once again to be heard a dangerous penchant for manipulating words with regard to the "star wars" program and "the peaceful destiny for the Strategic Defense Initiative." For the sake of fairness, it is worth recalling that since the President's advisers publicly repudiated what was said by him in the interview with Soviet journalists, the head of the White House no longer asserts that the United States will not begin deploying [razvertyvaniye] the strategic defense system until it has held talks with the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers on cutting back and destroying nuclear weapons, and until all of these countries have begun such cutbacks.

This time around, the President is saying: "If the United States had a 'defense system,' then we would begin deploying that system at any opportunity."

Contrary to what is obvious, the President in his radio address tried to present matters in such a way that the principles of peace and noninterference in the affairs of other states have always formed the basis of U.S. policy. He reiterated the assertion that somehow the United States, being the only country to possess nuclear weapons, has from the very outset sought a situation whereby "no single country would have this destructive power at their disposal." "What a pity that this proposal was not accepted," he grieved.

Such assertions are a deliberate attempt to falsify the facts. The whole world knows that the United States became the first state to use nuclear weapons against civilian targets when it reduced the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to ruins. Washington failed to respond to the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union back in 1984 to ban nuclear weapons and to destroy their stocks. And it was in the very first postwar years that the U.S. military worked out a number of military-strategic plans to unleash an atomic war against the USSR.

The United States has surrounded the Soviet Union with a ring of military bases, having sited [razmestiv] nuclear weapons delivery vehicles there.

The arsenal of these weapons is being reinforced up to this very day: Pershing -2's armed with nuclear warheads and cruise missiles are now being sited [razmeshchayutsya] in Western Europe.

Let us recall that only a day prior to his radio address the President approved military appropriations for the current financial year of an unprecendented amount in U.S. history -- $302.5 billion. These funds are to cover the expenditures on a new, sharp spurt in building up the U.S. strategic arsenals; in particular, the construction of 50 first-strike MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, and also on the accelerated implementation of plans for the militarization of space.

What, then, in such a case, is left of the claim by the head of the White House that his administration would like "to make the world more secure"? It is by no means fortuitous that some thousand U.S. scientists signed a petition protesting the implementation of the aggressive "star wars" plans.

The radio address once again contained calls to other countires to follow the Helsinki accords and to facilitate the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts. The President said not a word about the fact that these calls should be followed by the United States itself. The world remembers who trampled on Grenada's independence; who tramples on the rights of the Arab countries; and who, if not the U.S. special services, threatens not only people they find unsuitable, but also whole countries and their governments, in aiming by force of arms to foist "democracy American-style" upon them.

Up until now the United States has been conducting an undeclared war against the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and against other peoples. Indeed, "the truth cannot be burned by fire or drowned by water." One cannot therefore agree with the fact that, as was stated in the radio address, the United States is "fighting for a free and open dialogue not only for the sake of the Americans, but also of all peoples."

If Washington, as the head of the U.S. Administration says, "believes in the freedom of the individual, the freedom of religion, and the freedom of speech and the press" [svoboda lichnosti, svoboda veroispovedaniya, svoboda slova i pechati], then there would be no fascist dictatorship in Chile, no genocide in southern AFrica, and no military occupation of South Korea.

The President calls for a dialogue in Geneva. We are in favor of a constructive dialogue and a search for mutual accords. A dialogue then acquires political meaning and value. The Soviet Union, as M.S. Gorbachev said on this subject, is ready for the sort of approach that would make the Geneva meeting a successful one [rezultativnaya] and would help improve the international situation. People are expecting this of the Geneva meeting. How will the U.S. side go into the talks? This is the question that arises in light of the pronouncements now being made by representatives of the White House at various levels.

AFP Report

AU101448 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, Nov 10 (AFP) -- A brief man-in-the-street survey here today indicated that at least part of Moscow's population had tuned in to President Ronald Reagan's 10-minute radio speech to the Soviet Union last night.

Two out of more than a dozen people interviewed by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE said they had heard the broadcast, and one of these retracted his statements -- despite the fact that they backed the Soviet Government line -- when told they were to be published.

The U.S. Embassy said it was heard without jamming on two Moscow frequencies. It was also audible in Leningrad, but it was uncertain what other parts of the country it had reached.

The Soviet news agency TASS made no immediate comment on the broadcast, part of the build-up to Mr Reagan's summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva on November 19 and 20, and it was impossible to estimate how many Soviet listeners had tuned in.

It was broadcast, in traslation, by the Voice of America, one of a group of Western radio stations that together have a faithful listening audience of some 20 million Soviet citizens -- 15 per cent of the population or the same size as the Soviet Communist party -- according to Western estimates.

The government-financed Voice of America is repeatedly denounced by officials here as "imperialist propaganda", but it is no longer officially a crime to listen to such stations.

"I rushed to my radio to listen to the Voice of America, as usual," said one Moscow resident in his 20's, who admitted listening to the broadcast in which Mr Reagan chiefly sought to justify his space-based missile defense project, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and to soothe fears of any U.S. threat against the Soviet Union.

The project, popularly known as "star wars", is sharply opposed by Moscow.

The young man said he agreed with Mr Reagan when he called for better relations between Moscow and Washington, but said he was a painter and not terribly interested in politics.

Another man in his 30's at first gave a long comment on the broadcast, then quickly denied even having heard it when told he was to be quoted.

In his initial statements, however, he repeated the official line here about the "star wars" project, saying he viewed it as an "offensive measure" threatening his country.

He also said he had "confidence in the Soviet press" when asked about Mr Reagan's assertion that important parts of his recent interview with Soviet journalists had never been published by the Soviet press.

REAGAN SIGNS MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS BILL

LD090956 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 9 TASS -- President Reagan has signed a military appropriations bill for the 1986 financial year. The bill, under which the Pentagon's budget will reach a record high amount of 302,500 million dollars, gives the green light for the realization of practically all big programs of the military establishment. Provision is made, in particular, for the allocation of funds for the production of 50 MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles, new types of chemical weapons, and for the conduct of anti-satellite weapon test. It is planned to spend 2,750 million dollars on the implementation of the "star wars" program.

WEINBERGER SEEKS ARMS PRODUCTION STRENGTHENING

PM071151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Tass report under general heading "In a Hurry To Act"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Nov -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has again called for the strengthening and buildup of U.S. potential for the production of arms and combat hardware. At the annual conference of the consultative group on questions of technology and production, which unites the Pentagon's contractors, he stated that within the framework of measures to strengthen the military-industrial base, special attention must be devoted to the most important sectors of industry, in particular the electronic equipment and aerospace industry. Measures must be adopted now, in peacetime, to expand the military production potential. Industrial potential should meet the country's current, future, and emergency needs simultaneously, the Pentagon chief stressed.

U.S. ARMS SALE TO JORDAN DELAYED BY 'ZIONIST' FEARS

LD090650 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 9 TASS -- The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided to put off till March first next year the deal on selling Jordan modern jet fighters and anti-air defence systems worth about two billion dollars.

Earlier, a similar decision was adopted by the U.S. Senate. The administration needed the arms sale deal with Jordan in order to consolidate its influence in that Arab country.

The deal was opposed by the influential Zionist lobby in U.S. Congress, which feared that the arms might be ultimately used against Israel.

The current version of the compromise decision on deferring the deal includes a demand, humiliating for Jordan, that it start "direct and meaningful" talks with Tel Aviv.

TOMAHAWK MISSILE TEST CARRIED OUT IN U.S.

LD091428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1027 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] New York, 9 Nov (TASS) -- The latest testing of a sea-based Tomahawk cruise missile has been carried out in the United States. As a representative of the U.S. Navy Department reported, the missile was launched from a special range northwest of Los Angeles and completed its flight at a range in the state of Nevada. As is known, Washington assigns an important role to "Tomahawk" cruise missiles in its plans to attain global strategic superiority.

CHINA

TOLKUNOV REPORTS ON SUPREME SOVIET VISIT TO PRC

LD111301 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 11 TASS -- Chairman the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, who headed a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to the People's Republic of China, reported on the results of the visit at a joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin today.

The previous visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to China took place in 1957. The Soviet side initiated the resumption of parliamentary ties. Reporting on the trip, Lev Tolkunov said that Chinese parliamentarians on the whole positively assessed the recent (?Soviet) foreign policy initiatives directed at a substantial reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear arsenals, and opposed the "star wars" plans.

It was noted at the session of the commissions that the conversations between the Soviet and Chinese parliamentarians were useful. The vital interests on both socialist states form an objective basis for developing relations of good-neighbourliness. The resumption of contacts between the supreme and local bodies of power in the Soviet Union and China open additional possibilities in the work on improving Soviet-Chinese relations, deepening mutual understanding between the USSR and the PRC. On the results of the visit, the delegation moved proposals on expanding parliamentary and others contacts with the PRC, which were backed by the commissions.

MEETING ON CONSULAR ISSUES BEGINS WITH PRC

PM111851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Consultations on consular questions began 11 November between delegations from the USSR Foreign Ministry and the PRC Foreign Ministry. The Soviet delegation is headed by V. Ya. Plechko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Consular Administration, and the Chinese delegation is headed by Tian Ding, director of the PRC Foreign Ministry Consular Affairs Department.

TASHKENT HOSTS REPRESENTATIVES FROM XINJIANG

GF111745 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] A delegation of representatives from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society arrived in Tashkent on 10 November. (Nusret Shekibi), the director of the teachers training college in Xinjiang and deputy chairman of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society branch in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, is heading the delegation.

The delegation members arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries -- including the invitations of the Kazakh SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, and the Uzbek SSR branches of this society. The guests have visited the Kazakh SSR and the Kirghiz SSR. On 10 November, they visited sites of interest in the capital of Uzbekistan and visited the Tashkent subway.

OCTOBER REVOLUTION COMMEMORATED IN BEIJING

OW080747 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] At a grand meeting in Beijing to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Jia Huaiji, vice president of the China-USSR Friendship Association, said that the Great October Socialist Revolution had ushered in a new era in human history. He pointed out that such celebrations reflected the positive significance of Sino-Soviet contacts in various fields.

OCTOBER REVOLUTION IMPACT ON CHINA DETAILED

OW090209 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Talk by Sinologist Gudoshnikov]

[Excerpts] Under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], the well-known 4 May 1919 incident occurred in China, setting the stage for a new phase of the Chinese people's struggle for democracy and liberation. Under the influence of the GOSR, the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism and the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in China in 1921 were made possible. These were the most important events in the course of China's resolution at that time, which were all directly influenced by the Soviet Union's GOSR.

The Soviet type organ of state power, which was a product of the GOSR, was the foundation of the government system of the PRC founded on 1 October 1949. The people's congresses, organizations of the representatives of the masses, became the foundation of the PRC's state structure. Their executive organs in the localities were the people's committees. Influenced by the experience of the Soviet Union in national construction, China -- after the victory of the people's resolution -- established a centralized system of procuratorial departments as organs for safeguarding the legal system without outside interference.

All of this demonstrates how China made use of the Soviet Union's experience in national construction. This national construction was undertaken in our country after the 1917 GOSR. The PRC successfully completed the task of national rehabilitation in the years immediately after its founding, embarked on the undertaking of building a new society and created favorable conditions for building of socialism on Chinese soil.

China's following of the socialist path in the future will depend, to a very large extent, on how it unflinchingly implements the principles of scientific socialism. The correctness of these principles have been eloquently proven by the practice of all the nations that have chosen the road of socialist development. This practice has repeatedly demonstrated the great, long-term and eternal significance of the ideology and cause of the Soviet Union's GOSR.

RELATIONS WITH PRC SHOWING 'FAVORABLE CHANGE'

OW091203 Moscow Radio Peace and Progreses in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] In October 1917, an event of great historical significance occurred in Russia -- the victory of the Socialist Revolution. The world's first country of the working people, born amid the storm of the October Revolution, became a reliable supporter of poor people and the oppressed throughout the world.

The young Soviet country also became a reliable friend and ally of the Chinese people. In a note to the northern and southern governments of China, the government of the young Soviet country said: Foreign bayonets and rule are oppressing the people of various countries in the East, primarily the Chinese people. We want to bring freedom to these oppressed people. We will not only help the working class in our country but will also support the people of China.

During the difficult period of the war of resistance against Japan, the Chinese people learned once again what kind of policy was pursued by the Soviet Union toward China. The Soviet Union was the world's first and only nation that vigorously supported China in resisting Japanese aggression in the 1930's.

The founding of the PRC and its marching on the road to socialist development added another brilliant page to the annals of revolutionary unity between the people of China and the Soviet Union. The foundation for unity and friendship between the people of the two countries was laid down by the victory of the Great October Revolution. In the first 10 years after the founding of the PRC, the Soviet Union provided a large amount of aid to it.

In the 1950's China pursued a foreign policy aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The resolution of the 1956 CPC National Congress pointed out that such a policy accorded with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and accorded with peace and the interests of socialism.

The Soviets highly value the traditional friendship and unity between the people of our two countries. Recently, there has been a favorable change in Soviet-Chinese relations. We are happy to see this change. We hope to see the continuation of this situation. We believe that this is in the interests of our two countries, and their people and all other people who cherish peace and socialist cause. Gorbachev, leader of the Soviet Union, pointed out not long ago that our side will make positive efforts to completely overcome the undesirable phenomena in Soviet-Chinese relations resulting from man-made barriers. I am convinced that this objective will be finally achieved.

PRC TRADE DEFICIT WITH U.S., JAPAN NOTED

LD120022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 11 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] The weekly BEIJING REVIEW, which is published in Beijing, has published an article devoted to the problem of the increase of the PRC's trade deficit with the Western countries, first of all with the United States and Japan. The article notes that the Western trading partners are not observing the conditions of the agreements which they signed with China on granting most-favored status to Chinese goods. As is known, imports from China consist to a significant degree of clothing, silk, and textiles. But the capitalist countries are placing tariff barriers in the path of these and a number of other goods. This is particularly characteristic of the markets of the United States and Japan. The largest deficit was recorded in China's trade with Japan, and the dynamics of its growth are characteristic. In 1983 the deficit was $1.6 billion. Last year that sum passed $2 billion. During the first 7 months of this year this foreign trade deficit had already reached $2.7 billion. A similar situation also came about in the development of Chinese trading and economic links with the United States. The first contacts were established in 1972. By this year the overall sum of China's trade deficit had approached $15 billion.

KARMAL PROCLAIMS THESES ON REVOLUTION

LD092019 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1816 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Kabul, 9 Nov (TASS) -- An extraordinary expanded sitting of the Revolutionary Council, the party and state aktiv and representatives of the Armed Forces, the National Fatherland Front (NFF) and other Afghan public organizations, was held here today. B. Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA proclaimed theses "On the National-Democratic Nature of the Revolution and its Urgent Tasks in Contemporary Conditions."

The document states that on 27 April, 1978, an armed rising in Kabul under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was victorious. This was the beginning of the national-democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. Afghanistan's industrious people, all patriots and all ethnic groups, nationalities and tribes warmly welcomed and supported their revolution.

The revolutionary masses, profoundly respecting and strictly observing historical, cultural and religious traditions, it notes further, created a new type of society -- the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Today, the DRA's principal tasks should once more be recalled. These are: The defense of the independence and territorial integrity of the country; the further consolidation of the gains of the April Revolution; the ensuring of the broad and active participation of the working people and all the country's progressive forces in antifeudal, national-democratic and anti-imperialist transformations; the transformation of Afghanistan into a developed state.

The country has achieved notable successes over the past 7 years. Democratic socio-economic changes, including land and water reform, are being implemented. The national economy and culture of the Afghan peoples is developing and the process of democratization of public and political life is continuing. The revolution proclaimed equality of all nationalities, ethnic groups and tribes and gave equal rights to all citizens regardless of their social position, nationality, sex or religious beliefs.

Afghanistan's international situation has strengthened, its role in the Nonaligned Movement has been enhanced and its ties with progressive states have broadened. All this is occurring in conditions where international imperialism and its accomplices are carrying out armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs. That is why people's power has been forced to wage a fierce war against external and internal counterrevolution. The carrying out of Loya Jirgah, the supreme Jirgah of the tribes, and the successful beginning of the elections to local bodies of power has demonstrated the working people's warm support and approval for the internal and external policy of the party and the state and the revolutionary changes which have been carried out.

The PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA and the NFF are confident that the complete and correct realization of the national-democratic nature of the revolution by the patriots of the country will be the guarantee of new victories. However, imperialism will not accept the fact of the victory of our revolution. It tries to deprive the Afghan people of the right to travel along the path of social progress and threatens their security. In these conditions the need arises to once again explain the nature of our revolution and it peculiarities and principles.

Experience convinces one, the document points out, that no other path exists for our people other than the reaffirmation of the principles of freedom, democracy and progress. However, this path has not been and will not be an easy one. One must proceed from the fact that, in the real conditions of Afghanistan, the development of the national-democratic revolution is objectively an historically lengthy process. The main task today is to create on the whole of the country's territory a situation in which disputes can be solved jointly [soobshcha], by peaceful means, without the use of arms, and in an atmosphere of trust, cooperation and fraternity, and on the basis of national reconciliation.

The essence of state powerin Afghanistan stems from the national-democratic nature of the revolution. It provides for the wide participation by the representatives of all social groups and sections of the populationin the running of the state and in political, cultural and economic life. We support such a traditional form of self-government as the Councils of Elders which operate in a number of regions. If it weren't for the interference of imperialism and the reactionaries from outside and for the armed struggle imposed on us, elections to the organs of government at all levels would have already been held in the country long ago. Holding them even in the present complicated conditions remains our immediate aim. Cardinal measures will be taken for expanding the social base of the new system and for involving political allies from various sections of Afghan society in real participation in all organs of government.

We call upon all compatriots, real patriots of free Afghanistan to join in the historic renewal and national rebirth of the country. The doors of the motherland are wide open to all compatriots abroad with a guarantee of security and with respect for their human dignity, without any discrimination.

The document stresses that workers, peasants and craftsmen are the mass support of the revolution. The intelligentsia plays an outstanding role in the life of society. One should continue to involve it widely in carrying out cultural reforms and in speeding up the country's economic and social development.

The theses stress that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan tribes not only legal but also factual equality in economic life, in the development of their ancient and original culture, including educationin the mother tongue. With regard to the tribes, a policy of trust, peace and cooperation will continue to be pursued. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, respecting the traditional style of life of the tribes, will use all opportunities for the Pushtu and Baloch border tribes to be given fraternal aid in the economic, trade, social and cultural spheres.

The document contains an appeal for strengthening the National Fatherland Front and for broadening its rights and powers. At the same time no one and nothing stands in the way of the creation of additional sociopolitical organizations and groups, which, while not opposing the aims of the April Revolution, would strive for cooperation with the National Fatherland Front, with the organs of people's rule, and would assist the proces s of consolidation of various sections and classes of society, and would not fight against the popular-democratic system.

In the theses it is pointed out that the 'basic principles of the DRA" and the whole tenor of life ensure respect for and defense of Islam, and guarantee full freedom of practice of religious rites.

The theses emphasize the decisive role of the Army in the defense of the revolutionary people from the armed aggression of imperialism and its accomplices. International imperialism and regional reaction are waging against Afghanistan an undeclared war and a broad campaign of lies and slander. In order to defend the country's state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence from external interference, the DRA Government was forced, on the basis of the norms of international law, to appeal to the Soviet Union, a reliable, loyal and traditional friend, and aid was given on time. Our state affirms with fresh force that the limited contingent of Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan after the armed interference has completely ceased and its nonresumption has been reliably guaranteed.

The document points out that the DRA's foreign policy activities are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, a policy of active positive nonalignment, and strengthening of relations with friendly countries and peoples. The DRA, acknowledging its responsibility to the people and to history, is honestly striving for a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The traditional friendship with the Soviet Union has stood all the tests of time and has become the priceless property of the peoples of our country.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is selflessly fulfilling its vanguard role in the revolutionary process. It is the directing and organizing force of society and expresses the basic interests of the Afghan people.

In conclusion B. Karmal declared that the implementation of the aims and tasks of the national democratic revolution requires the cohesion and collaboration of all Afghans, of all the country's patriotic forces.

The participants in the session approved the theses "On the National-Democratic Character of the Revolution and its Urgent Tasks in Modern Conditions."

PAKISTAN 'ENCOURAGED' BY U.S. IN KASHMIR ISSUE

LD111731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Report by station correspondent Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] According to reports from Delhi, the situation in the region of the Siachen glacier, on the control line dividing the Pakistani occupied part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir from the rest of the state has again deteriorated. In the course of fierce clashes between Indian frontier guards and Pakistani forces, there have been casualties -- dead and wounded. Here is our correspondent Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] The actual fact of the deterioration of the situation in the Siachen region is admitted by the Pakistani side too. But I have in front of me a REUTER telegram from Islamabad, in which it says that this glacier is disputed territory. President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan blames India for the clashes, aside from the fact that the Islamabad has no right at all to any of the northern part of Kashmir, where its troops are now stationed and making constant provocations on the control line.

The Indian Government, as is known, has repeatedly stated that it will not make any attempts to regain this territory by military force, and that the settlement of the Kashmir problem is only possible by means of peaceful negotiations. The Pakistani leaders also say that they favor a peaceful solution of the matters in dispute in the relations between the two countries.

Haq himself is always boasting about what he calls his peace offensive. But what sort of peace offensive is it when it is Pakistan which rejects the key provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries proposed by India? It is Pakistan which has concentrated up to 40 percent of its tanks along the control line in Kashmir, and is sending more and more batches of the latest offensive equipment to the forces stationed there.

Finally, recently in particular, the Pakistani leaders are again making claims in their speeches on the entire territory of this Indian state. As for the Siachen glacier, which covers the approaches to strategically-important valleys in the Indian-controlled part of Kashmir, the first reports of Pakistani armed provocations in this region appeared about 18 months ago, and since then the tension there has been steadily growing, growing through the fault of the Pakistani military regime -- it is certainly not India's fault. Islamabad, encouraged by the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, is clearly working towards a local conflict, towards preparations for a new war. As for the peace-loving rhetoric which accompanies Pakistan's military preparations, its only aim is to distract the attention of the world public from the tremendous danger inherent in this adventuristic course.

IRAN THANKED FOR HELP WITH KIDNAPPED DIPLOMATS

LD111927 Tehran IRNA in English 1910 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 11, IRNA -- Soviet Union expressed gratitude Monday for the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran in securing the release of Soviet diplomats kidnapped in the Lebanese capital of Beirut.

The diplomats were kidnapped by little known militia groups at the height of battle between Muslim and leftist forces in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli 30 September.

In the meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Soviet Ambassador to Tehran V.K. Boldyrev expressed his country's gratitude to his Iranian counterpart.

Following the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats, the Soviet Union suspended its flights to Lebanon apparently to express concern over the situation. But the head of Soviet airlines, Aeroflot, in Beirut refused to comment on the move.

On 14 October the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut, Mahmud Nourani strongly opposed acts of kidnapping in a meeting with the Italian ambassador to Lebanon.

Two days later the leader of the Islamic Amal movement, Husayn Musavi, called on the kidnappers of the diplomats to free their captives.

Speaking in a press conference he said if the kidnapping was to stop the bloodshed in Tripoli, the diplomats should be freed since calm had returned to the city.

Ebrahim al-Mesri, the editor of the Lebanese periodical AL-AMANEH, accused the United States of having masterminded the abduction of Soviet diplomats in an effort to involve Moscow in the Lebanese crisis.

He said the United States was brought to its knees by the Muslim resistance in Lebanon and it wanted to involve the Soviets also.

SOVIET GROUP TO MEET ISLAMIC LEADERS IN TEHRAN

GF101640 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet Union will soon arrive in Tehran to hold talks with the Islamic leaders. The delegation hopes its visit to Iran will increase and expand political and economic ties between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic.

The Islamic Republic regime, by stopping the trial proceedings against Tudeh Party leaders, has decided to gain the support of the Soviet Union. The Islamic regime at present has reasonably friendly ties with communist countries. However, its relations with Islamic nations not only is not good, but in some cases is hostile.

According to reports received, the Tudeh Party is paying a lot of attention to Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the Khomeyni regime's premier, and Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani in his interviews with foreign press has called the premier a "little communist". At present, the Musavi government has close ties with Libya and the Soviet Union, and the communists were very pleased to see Musavi reelected for another term as prime minister.

SOVIET ARMS SHIPMENT SAID TO ARRIVE IN IRAN

GF101730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Our correspondent has filed a telephone report which indicates that two nights ago a 14-car train containing arms arrived at the Iranian border zone at Jolfa from the Soviet Union.

According to our correspondent's report, the train, filled with arms and ammunition, was detained for unknown reasons for 2 and 1/2 hours on the other side of the border before continuing across.

Prior to the arrival of the train, all areas around and leading to the Jolfa railway station in Iranian territory were fully guarded by military personnel. Revolutionary guards controlled all movements of people and vehicles from 0900 in and around the area of Jolfa.

There is no information as to what kind of weapons were sent to Iran by the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

GEOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT FOR IRAN -- A consignment of geological equipment built in a factory in Ukrainian SSR has been sent to Iran. According to the factory's manager (Aleksandr Bandurchenko), the equipment built by his factory is famous in many parts of the world and has received medals and certificates at international fairs, including the Tehran International fair. [Summary] [Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 10 Nov 85 GF]

SOVIET-ALBANIAN AMITY GROUP MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD101629 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The central board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society has held a meeting here in Moscow to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Speakers noted that the Soviet people had preserved friendly feelings towards the people of Albania. They expressed their confidence that restoring normal ties between the USSR and Albania would meet the interests of peace and socialism.

'READINESS' FOR COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA CITED

PM111548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Nadezhdin: "A Memorable Date; On the 40th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and Albania"]

[Text] On November 10 1945, two months after the end of the World War II, in whose flames a new, People's Albania was born, the USSR established diplomatic relations with it. "Throughout all those years of war against the German and Italian aggressors, the Soviet Union followed with attention and sympathy the heroic struggle of the Albanian people for its independence," the note of the Soviet Government said on that occasion. Considering, the note continued, that by this struggle the Albanian people have contributed to the cause of victory of the allies over the common enemy, and taking into account the wish of the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania to cooperate with the other democratic countries for maintaining peace and security, the Soviet Government decided to establish diplomatic relations with Albania.

The recognition of the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania by the Soviet Union and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries were events of tremendous significance for Albania. "Our relations with the Soviet Union have always been cordial and will in the future be even closer and stronger," the chairman of the anti-fascist National Liberation Council of Albania said on 11 January 1946, accepting the credentials of the first Soviet ambassador. The Albanian people, he pointed out, is in great need of moral and economic aid from the great socialist state, whose policy is inspired by the sacred principles of the liberation of peoples from the foreign yoke, this aid is a guarantee of their independence and freedom. The independence and freedom of Albania won by its people in bloody struggle really needed guarantees and protection at that time.

Way back in December 1944 the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania turned to the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition with a request for its recognition. Yet, the United States and Britain were trying to link the recognition of new Albania with ensuring unilateral advantages for themselves in that country and in the Balkans as a whole. Moreover, in applying political and economic pressure, they were trying to overthrow the People's Democratic Government, banking on the relics of internal reaction. Using all sorts of far-fetched pretexts to deny the contribution of the Albanian patriots to the cause of struggle against fascism, they supported the claims of the Greek monarchists and Italian reactionary circles to some Albanian territories.

In this political and diplomatic struggle Albania based itself on the consistent support of the Soviet Union and the countries of peoples' democracy. Their solidarity and assistance on matters of post-war settlement and concerning Albania's interest, were the decisive factor, which upset the designs of the imperialist powers against new Albania.

Despite the West's opposition, Soviet diplomacy succeeded in ensuring the invitation in August 1946 of Albania's representatives for the Paris peace conference and demanded that urgent measures be taken to put an end to the constant provocations on the Greek-Albania border. On the USSR's insistance special articles were included into the peace treaty with Italy, signed in February 1947, on Italy's repudiation "of all claims" to Albania's Sazani Island and the payment of reparations in favor of Albania.

From the very outset the USSR firmly declared for Albania's admission to the U.N. Yet, the resolution of that question repeatedly came up against the U.S. and British veto. Only in 1955 did it become possible to overcome their opposition, and Albania took its legitimate seat at the U.N.

Albania's active participation in joint foreign policy initiatives of the socialist countries directed at preserving peace, at struggle against the arms race, and at developing peaceful cooperation contributed to a growth of its prestige in the international arena.

The situation, which shaped in the relations between the USSR and Albania since the early sixties is abnormal. The Soviet Union has repeatedly, including from the rostrum of party congresses, reaffirmed its readiness to restore fruitful ccoperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which would accord with the interests of the Albanian and Soviet peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

MOSCOW'S GRISHIN RECEIVES PRAGUE DELEGATION

PM080942 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] The Prague city delegation led by K. Beranek, second secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, which is visiting Moscow, yesterday laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary, and M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, were present at the wreath-laying.

On the same day the delegation was received at the Moscow Party Gorkom by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. There was an exchange of opinions on the work of the city party organizations and the course of preparation for the upcoming 27th CPSU and 17th CPCZ Congresses.

R.F. Dementyeva and L.A. Spiridonov, party gorkom secretaries, participated in the conversation. The meeting was attended by M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

The Prague city delegation returned home 2 November. The delegation was seen off at Sheremetyevo airport by R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and other senior party gorkom officials. The send off party included M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

ZAGLADIN MEETS FRG CP CHAIRMAN IN DUESSELDORF

LD120017 Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 11 TASS -- There was a friendly meeting in Duesseldorf today between chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies and member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, who had arrived in the FRG in connection with the week of real socialism held on the initiative of the German Communist Party.

Taking part in the conversation were also deputy chairman of the German Communist Party Hermann Gautier, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Board of German Communist Party Karl-Heinz Schroeder.

TRADE EXPANSION DISCUSSED WITH SPAIN

LD111747 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 11 TASS -- Prospects of the expansion of bilateral business links are being discussed at the 9th joint session of the Soviet-Spanish and Spanish-Soviet trade development committees. The talks are attended by representatives of Soviet foreign trade associations and Spanish firms. The Soviet delegation is headed by the acting president of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Vladimir Pletnev and the Spanish delegation -- by the president of the Supreme Council of Official Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Spain Jose Maria Figueras.

The Spanish side was acquainted with the draft main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period to the year 2000. The sides examined possibilities of the expansion of Soviet-Spanish trade and economic relations in the coming years.

Participants in the session pointed out in their reports the positive role played by the Soviet-Spanish and Spanish-Soviet committees in the development of industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries. They regularly hold joint symposiums and seminars, promote the participation of Soviet and Spanish organizations in exhibitions held in both countries, as well as the expansion of the exchange of delegations of the business circles.

It is planned to sign a protocol on the results of the session which will outline concrete measures aimed at the intensification of business cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain.

BUNDESWEHR'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY NOTED

DW111643 Moscow International Service in German 1000 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, as you know, it was decided in Bonn to commemorate the Bundeswher's 30th anniversary with great pomp. Listen to a commentary by Vladimir Ostrogorskiy:

The FRG's Armed Forces' anniversary will be commemorated under the motto "the bundeswehr -- an army of peace." Anyone knowing the history, the past and present of the Bundeswehr as well as its role and function within NATO will say that this news is hardly believable. Let us remember in this connection that the FRG's Armed Forces were not founded 30 years ago, as it says in the country's official history, but much earlier.

Strictly speaking, they are much older than the FRG itself, because their origin dates back to the time when West Germany was totally controlled by the occupation powers which subsequently became the centerpiece of NATO.

Moreover, prior to the end of World War II, the most adventurous Western politicians thought about utilizing the remnants of Hitler's Wehrmacht as the centerpiece of military formations inspired by the old imperialist and aggressive spirit, which could serve as cannon-fodder in the new anti-Soviet crusade. British Premier Winston Churchill even ordered that the German [word indistinct] arms be conscientiously stockpiled so as to return them in time to the Hitlerite soldiers who were in British or U.S. captivity.

It was in the spirit of this tradition that the Bundeswehr was founded with the support of high Nazi Wehrmacht officers like Heusinger and Speidel, who at the time, enjoyed the Fuehrer's unlimited confidence and performed excellent work in preparing for and implementing the fascist aggression against the USSR. After the war, they gained the confidence of Washington and London for the same merits, so to speak.

For many years, there had been no military officer in the Bundeswehr who did not come from the Wehrmacht. The Bundeswehr soldiers were educated accordingly and have inherited the most adverse characteristics of German militarism which is aimed at aggression, inhumanity, and hatred of neighboring nations as well as of democratic and progressive forces in their own country. The propagandistic signboards citizens in uniform, school of the nation, and bulwark of freedom were unable to disguise the Bundeswehr's spiritual nature in particular, this was because the plans mapped out by its leadership on putting the Federal Republic's Armed Forces into action against its neighbors in Europe as well as for suppressing democratic actions in the FRG itself had been leaked to the public time and again.

Naturally, the European public observed and observes with concern the Bundeswehr's buildup, the fact that it is equipped with more and more dangerous weapons, and its leadership is increasingly characterized by adventurism, arrogance, and caste-spirit -- characteristics of the German military clique which are well-known to all the world and date back to the times of the empire and in particular the Third Reich.

Naturally there are no Hitler warriors in the Bundeswehr today -- Hitler warriors who soiled their uniforms with military crimes and crimes against humanity of unprecedented brutality. However, their traditions continue to predominate. That is not only shown by the cynical jokes which, according to the FRG press, are common practice at military schools and in Bundeswehr barracks, but in particular by its leadership's readiness to take part in drafting and implementing the U.S. strategy of a limited nuclear war in Europe and its obsessive desire for nuclear arsenals and "star wars" weapons. In other words, arms are worshipped -- something that is characteristic of military cliques -- while the people's interests and the interests of international peace are abandoned.

Many people abroad and in the FRG have realized that. It is no coincidence that the number of conscientious objectors is growing and more and more Bundeswehr soldiers take part in antiwar demonstrations. It is no coincidence that General Bastian or Colonel Mechtersheimer courageously denounce plans to misuse the Federal Republic's Armed Forces in the interests of the NATO soldiery, which run counter to the country's national interests and the FRG people's security.

For this very reason, in order to dampen the voices of reason and true patriotism it was apparently decided in Bonn to pompously commemorate the 30th anniversary of the FRG Armed Forces' official founding. However, the attempt to glamorize the Bundeswehr will hardly yield the desired results. Common sense shows that it is not the cultivation but the overcoming of militarism which ensures peace and creates confidence in the future for all peoples.

USSR TO CONSTRUCT ALUMINA PLANT IN GREECE

PM071542 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 43 Oct 85 (Signed to Press 21 Oct 85) p 21

[A. Mikheyev report: "Plant for Greece"]

[Text] A contract was signed in September 1985 between the All-Union "Tsvetmetpromeksport" Association and the Greek firm "Hellenic Alumina S.A." for the construction of an alumina plant with a capacity of 600,000 metric tons of alumina a year. The plant will be built in the province of Phocis in the region of (Agiya Eftimiya), 200 km northwest of Athens. The contract envisages that Soviet organizations will carry out the design work for the plant's construction. supply the equipment, exercise designer's rights of supervision, provide assistance in the operation of the production complex for a guaranteed period, and organize the training of the client's service personnel. In accordance with the agreement between the sides some of the alumina produced at the plant will be supplied to the USSR over a 10-year period, which will make it possible not only to pay for the services of the Soviet organizations but also to ensure the sale of the enterprise's output on a long-term basis and to increase the degree of trade balance between the countries.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY FORMED IN TURKEY

PM081204 Moscow Construct in Russian 6 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent dispatch: "New Party Founded"]

[Text] Ankara, 5 Nov -- A Social Democratic People's Party [SDPP] has been founded here. It consists of the Populist Party [PP] which was headed by (Aydyn Gyurkan), and the Social Democratic Party [SODEP] under Erdal In on chairmanship. The PP [has] 100 deputies out of 400 in the present parliament and is the main opposition party. SODEP was not permitted to participate in the parliamentary elections, but the last local government elections demonstrated its growing popularity. (Aydyn Gyurkan) will be chairman of the new party until its first congress which is scheduled for May-June 1986.

The SDPP's program follows the principles which underlay the activity of the now disbanded Republican People's Party founded by Kemal Ataturk in 1923. They include, in particular, secularism -- the separation of religion and the state -- and etatism -- the consolidation of state institutions and the state sector in the economy.

Local observers attach great importance to the merger of the two social democratic parties since public opinion polls indicate that, if parliamentary elections were to be held now, the united leftwing SDPP would gain 39.2 percent of the votes. Only 30 percent of voters would cast their votes for the ruling party.

'DIFFERENCES' AT FRENCH-FRG CONSULTATION CITED

LD081826 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports: A regular Franco-West German consultative meeting at the summit level has ended here today. West German Chancellor Kohl and French President Mitterrand discussed East-West relations on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva and problems of the Common Market and bilateral relations, including cooperation in the production of some types of armaments.

Kohl and Mitterrand gave a press conference at which they discussed some results of their talks. They welcomed the results of the second intergovernmental conference on the Eureka project in Hannover, which had passed decisions on the development of cooperation among West European countries in advancing technology. The Bonn meeting helped to bring closer together the positions of West Germany and France on the Eureka project, Mitterrand said. He explained that at the session of the Council of the European Communities at the level fo the heads of state and government in Luxembourg in December, the EEC leaders will be presented by West Germany and France with their joint proposals on enviornmental protection and cooperation in technology. He also said that France was prepared to contribute to the development of a "European" fighter bomber by the joint efforts of a number of West European countries, including West Germany.

Talk on the "common positions" of the two countries did not conceal the fact that the Bonn meeting had passed far from as smoothly as it is pictured. Political observers believe that one of the stumbling blocks was differences between Bonn and Paris over participation in the U.S. "star wars" program.

U.S. DRAWING SWEDEN INTO NATO COOPERATION

LD081743 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Stockholm, November 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The United States is seeking to involve neutral Sweden in military-technical cooperation with the aggressive NATO bloc. This conclusion is offered by a paper released here by B. Hagelin, a staff member of Upsala Universitet, in which he analyses the economic and political aspects of Sweden's military exports.

During the past few years the U.S. military-industrial complex, the paper says, has acquired broad access to Swedish military technology. This is illustrated, in particular, by the supplies of artillery guns for the Pentagon by the Swedish Bofors Corporation. Another Swedish concern, the FFV, has concluded a contract with Honeywell of the USA and will supply a large shipment of AT-4 grenade launchers to the USA, while Navir Cargo of Goteborg is producing a number of parts for U.S. container carriers included in the "Rapid Deployment Force."

The analyst draws attention to the fact that Swedish artillery guns were used by the Pentagon in its war of aggression against Vietnam and in the occupation of Grenada, while the Swedish Government denounced those actions. At present Hiab-Fokus of Sweden is supplying the Pentagon with special cranes to service U.S. cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe.

For their part the Swedish concerns producing the advanced JAS plane to rearm the Swedish Air Force are obtaining a large number of parts and units from the military-industrial complexes of the USA and other NATO countries.

The author of the study believes that this cooperation subverts trust in the traditional policy of Swedish neutrality and puts the country into a dependable situation. That is why it is necessary for Sweden to step up efforts to achieve the goals of disarmament and to promote the process of detente in the international scene, which meets its national interests, the scholar says.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES CPSU OFFICIAL BRUTENTS

LD101555 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti," newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has received Comrade Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Amman. During the course of a conversation there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the international situation, the situation in the Near East and also the state of the prospects for the development of Soviet-Jordanian relations.

UAE TRADE DELEGATION EXPECTED 'MID-NOVEMBER'

LD111831 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] News agency reports say that a trade delegation from the state of the United Arab Emirates [UAE] will visit the Soviet Union in mid-November. During this visit it will hold talks concerning the expanding of trade and economic cooperation.

The paper AL-KHALIJ, published in the UAE, has urged all the Arab countries of the Gulf region to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, pointing out that such a move would meet mutual interests.

Kuwait and Oman, of the six Gulf states, have already established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

USSR FRIENDSHIP DAY CELEBRATED IN IRAQ

JN111328 Baghdad INA in English 1250 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Mosul, Iraq, Nov 11, INA -- Marking the Iraqi-USSR friendship day, the Governor of Mosul, Anwar Sa'id 'Umar hailed during a banquet held in honour of the deputy premier of the Soviet Republic of Georgia, Mr Vardzelashvili, the sound stands of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries toward the Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian cause.

The party and revolution leadership, he added, was concerned with the consolidation of friendship ties with the people of the Soviet Union.

In reciprocation the Georgian deputy premier praised the developing relations between the two countries and the constructional renaissance which Iraq was witnessing in spite of the war situations.

The Soviet Union, he remarked, has called upon an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war and that peaceful negotiations be initiated to solve the conflict by peaceful means.

Rejection of peace by Iran, he added, was a contradiction to the logic of wisdom and that its continuation served only the interests of imperialism.

AL-QADHDHAFI ON U.S. POLICY, TIES WITH USSR

LD091521 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, November 9 TASS -- Leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has strongly condemned the U.S. policy in the Middle East, whose aggressive character found its expression, in particular, in Washington's conspiracy against Lebanon, which has been recently uncovered. The programme of clandestine subversive actions against the Libyan Jamahiriya, which was outlined on President Reagan's direct instructions, is a violation of the norms of international law and even American laws, he said. Washington will suffer an inevitable failure in the implementation of its aggressive plans against Libya, as was the case with its adventures in Vietnam, Lebanon and other countries. All progressive forces of the world side with the Libyan people.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi described the interception of an Egyptian passenger plane by U.S. fighter aircraft as graphic manifestation of the policy of state terrorism, pursued by the White House.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi went on to stress that an indispensable condition of success in the struggle of the Arab peoples against U.S. imperialism and its ally in the region -- Zionist Israel, is a strengthening of the Arab unity.

Touching upon Soviet-Libyan relations, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: "the Soviet Union and Libyan Jamahriya maintain good relations in all fields." The long-term programme for the development of economic, scientific-technical and trade cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriya, which was signed in Moscow, will serve towards their further strengthening, he stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MENGISTU VISIT TO MOSCOW

Shevardnadze Receives Wolde

LD091427 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 9 TASS -- A meeting has been held today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister, and Goshu Wolde, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, foreign minister of Socialist Ethiopia.

The two foreign ministers have discussed questions pertaining to the foreign policy activities of the two countries in the light of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, who is currently on a friendly working visit in the USSR.

Thw two foreign ministers have reaffirmed the wish of the two countries to hold regular consultations on foreign policy issues, contribute to improving the international climate, consolidation and cooperation of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the fight for preventing the threat of nuclear war, for eliminating tensions in various parts of the world, against the aggressive plans of the imperialist circles.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Airport Send-Off

LD091742 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 9 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, left the Soviet Union today.

He was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government on a friendly working visit.

Mengistu Haile Mariam was seen off from the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, other officials.

[Dakar PANA in English at 1600 GMT on 8 November reports that after leaving Moscow Mengistu Haile Mariam will visit Pyongyang on an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.]

Mengistu Thanks Gorbachev

LD102125 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 10 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE), chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, has sent a telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), expressing deep gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and to the members of the Ethiopian delegation during their visit to the Soviet Union.

Joint Communique

PM111621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Morning Edition pp 1, 5

[Unattributed "Joint Soviet-Ethiopian Communique"]

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council (PMAC), and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, was in the Soviet Union 31 October-9 November on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government.

The Ethiopian leader and the persons accompanying him were given a cordial reception reflecting the close friendly relations between the CPSU and the WPE and the governments and peoples of the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia.

Mengistu Haile Mariam laid wreaths at the V. I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall and attended the celebrations in Moscow in connection with the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A meeting and fruitful talks on a wide range of issues took place between M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N. I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S. L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; and G. N. Andreyev, USSR ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia.

On the Ethiopian side -- Addis Tedla, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Centralized Planning; Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the WPE Central Committee and chief of the WPE Central Committee international section; Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfisco, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of mines and energy; Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and foreign minister; Wollie Chekol, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; and Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR.

Mengistu Haile Mariam also had meetings with N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Polilburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

In the course of the meetings and talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and complete unity of views, M.S. Gorbachev spoke of the Soviet people's creative labor in the course of the CPSU's preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Mengistu Haile Mariam gave a briefing on the work being done in Ethiopia to implement the decisions of the First WPE Congress. Questions of bilateral Soviet-Ethiopian relations were examined and there was an exchange of opinions on the present-day situation in the world.

The Soviet side gave a high assessment of the successes achieved by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of their vanguard -- the WPE -- in economic, social, and cultural building and in the defense of national independence and revolutionary gains. Ethiopia's active anti-imperialist course in the international arena was noted.

The Ethiopian side welcomed the course elaborated by the CPSU of accelerating the pace of the USSR's socioeconomic development. The Soviet Union's decisive role in the cause of upholding universal peace and opposing the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, which threatens mankind with nuclear war, was stressed.

The Ethiopian side expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the people of the USSR for the effective aid and assistance in resolving the tasks facing the Ethiopian revolution, in particular as regards overcoming the consequences of the drought.

The two countries' leaders noted with satisfaction the steady development and deepening of Soviet-Ethiopian relations, which rest on the firm foundations of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed by the sides in 1978.

The two sides note the fruitfulness and growing significance of the close ties between the CPSU and the WPE and display the joint desire to develop and strengthen these ties, regarding them as a very important component of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia.

Mention was made of the positive results of the work of the routine sixth session of the Soviet-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Commission on Questions of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and Trade and of the two sides' desire to further deepen their economic ties on the basis of the Long-term Program for Economic Cooperation.

The sides reaffirmed their readiness to continue to develop and strengthen bilateral ties in the spheres of education, culture, health care, and sport and through public organizations.

The sides exchanged opinions on a wide range of international problems of mutual interest and reaffirmed the complete identity of the two countries' positions on the main questions of the present day.

The mutual desire was expressed for regular consultations on international questions between the two countries with a view to promoting the resolution of the main task of today -- that of averting the threat of nuclear war and radically improving the political climate in the world.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia resolutely condemned the course pursued by the imperialist states of achieving military superiority by whipping up the arms race and extending it to outer space and the policy of diktat and open interference in sovereign states' internal affairs, contrary to the fundamental norms of international law and the principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

Emphasis was placed on the great significance of strengthening collaboration among all progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle to strengthen international security, eliminate the threat of nuclear war, create a climate of mutual trust and constructive cooperation among states, and ensure the peoples' rights to independence and social progress.

The sides denounced the policy of imperialist circles, above all the United States, which arbitrarily call various regions of the world spheres of their "vital interests" and bring political and economic pressure to bear on independent African, Asian, and Latin American states.

Socialist Ethiopia wholly supports the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of war.

The Ethiopian side fully supports the new initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to France as a constructive step presenting the possibility of a turn in the direction of radically improving international relations and strengthening the security of all peoples and countries.

Ethiopia approves the USSR's principled position at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and welcomes the proposals submitted by the USSR for examination by the 40th UN General Assembly session on international cooperation of its nonmilitarization.

Socialist Ethiopia declared its support for the appeal made in Sofia by the Warsaw Pact states, urging the governments and peoples of all the countries of Europe and other countries to pool their efforts in the struggle against the threat of total annihilation that confronts mankind and to resolve all unsettled international problems by political means, through talks and productive dialogue, on the basis of consideration of the sides' legitimate interests.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia confirmed their invariable solidarity with the struggle of the independent states, the genuine national liberation movements and peace-loving forces against the policy of imperialist diktat, for freedom and independence, and for the peoples' inalienable right to independently choose their own path of develop development.

The sides placed on record the increase in the Nonaligned Movement's role in the struggle for peace, the prevention of nuclear war, and the improvement of the international climate. Support was expressed for the decisions of the Luanda conference of Nonaligned Countries foreign ministers, and it was hoped that the forthcoming 8th conference of Nonaligned Countries' state and government heads in Harare (Zimbabwe) would be a success.

Great attention was devoted to the discussion of the situation in Africa. The sides noted that imperialism is still the chief obstacle in the way of the African peoples' final liberation. Emphasis was placed on the growing need to actively counter the intrigues by imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at weakening and undermining African unity, kindling discord among the continent's states, and generating an atmosphere of distrust between them.

Having examined the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia confirmed their well-known position in favor of creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness in the region on the basis of respect by all states in the region for sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principles inviolability of frontiers, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of territorial claims. The Soviet Union expressed a high opinion of Socialist Ethiopia's persistent efforts aimed at detente in this region of tension and at the establishments and maintenance of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with the countries of the region.

During the discussion the sides devoted a great deal of attention to the situation in southern Africa, which is becoming increasingly dangerous. With the patronage of the United States and other NATO countries the Pretoria regime is stepping up repression against the African majority and is stubbornly continuing to expand its aggression in the region. Both sides declared their solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, struggling to eliminate the inhuman apartheid system, and expressed full support for the African National Congress in its struggle to create a united, free, and democratic society in the country. Together with all peace-loving peoples of the world, they are demanding an end to the racist regime's barbarous acts of repression and its policy of state terrorism and endless acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique, and other "frontline" states.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia condemned the continuing unlawful occupation of Namibia.

Both sides advocate the immediate granting of genuine independence to the Namibian people and reject attempts, in defiance of the UN Security Council decisions, to link the problem of Namibian independence to irrelevant questions. The sides confirmed their full support for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia call for the total international isolation of the criminal apartheid regime and for the application of compulsory and all-embracing sanctions against it.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia assess highly the role of the OAU in the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the consolidation of their countries' political and economic independence.

The sides stated their full support for the African states' efforts to safeguard their autonomous and independent development without outside diktat or interference and to turn Africa into a continent of peace free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. In this connection the sides expressed themselves in favor of activating the African countries' efforts to turn Africa into a nuclear-free zone.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia denounced the efforts which the United States and its allies are making to build up their military presence and expand the network of their military bases in the Indian Ocean basin with a view to stepping up interference in the affairs of the littoral states and preparing new bridgeheads of aggression. Emphasis was placed on the danger presented to the peace, security, and stability of the countries of the region by the provocative military maneuvers which the United States is carrying out in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf regions. The sides reaffirmed their support for the Nonaligned States' proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and to convene an international conference on the matter in the first half of 1986.

The sides voiced serious concern at the conservation of tension in the Near East as a result of the aggressive policy pursued by Israel with the United States' direct support. It was emphasized that just and lasting peace in this region can only be achieved on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and also the ensuring of the right of all states of this region to independent existence and development. The attainment of such a settlement is possible by collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, within the framework of an international conference on the Near East.

Having stated their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan struggle against foreign aggression, the sides expressed the conviction that the halting of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is one of the most important prerequisites for the consolidation of peace and stability in Asia.

The sides expressed concern over the tension in Southeast Asia and expressed themselves in support of the well-known constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia on a settlement of the region's problems which would help to turn it into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia expressed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people who are heroically defending their right to free and independent development. Both sides resolutely denounced the aggressive U.S. policy in Central America.

The sides confirmed their loyalty to the aims and principles of the United Nations and noted the exceptional importance of the conservation and consolidation of that organization as an important instrument of peace. They expressed the certainty that the 40th UN General Assembly session and the holding of International Peace Year will help to enhance the United Nations' prestige and role and will serve as an additional incentive in mobilizing the efforts of the peoples and governments of the UN states aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, halting the arms race, and strengthening international peace and security.

The Soviet and Ethiopian sides expressed profound satisfaction at the results of the exchange of opinions which had taken place and expressed themselves in favor of continuing and expanding the practice of regular consultations, including at summit level. They are convinced that this visit will be an important new milestone on the path of the further development and consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the WPE and the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia. At the end of the visit Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, expressed thanks tothe CPSU and the government and people of the Soviet Union for the warm, friendly hospitality offered to him and those accompanying him during their stay in the USSR. Comrade Mengistu conveyed an invitation to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev to visit Socialist Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

ANGOLA CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

Party, State Congratulations

PM121425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] TO Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Workers' party and president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] On the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRA's independence, which was achieved in struggle against the colonizers, we send you, the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, the PRA Government, and the entire friendly Angolan people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

Over the ten years of independent development the Angolan people under the guidance of their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Workers' Party, have achieved noticeable successes in building a new life. Important social and economic transformations have been effected, the bodies of popular government have asserted themselves and the MPLA-Workers' Party has grown stronger and matured. Angola's prestige in the African Continent, the Nonaligned Movement and the world as a whole has grown. The Angolan people have to work to achieve set aims amid the difficult conditions of continued aggression, blackmail and pressure on the part of international reactionaries.

Imperialist quarters, South African racists and their puppets, internal counter-revolutionaries, are trying by force of arms to make Angola abandon its chosen path of socialist orientation and to prevent the country from consolidating its political and economic independence and its people from using the results of their victory over colonizers. Angola's staunchness and resolve i n protecting its sovereignty and revolutionary gains and its consistent foreign policy course aimed at struggle for peace and against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, a policy of support to national liberation movements in southern Africa, have won it the deep respect of both the Soviet people and other progressive forces throughout the world. Committed to the principles of internationalist solidarity and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries the Soviet Union will, just as before, invariably side with the People's Republic of Angola. We express confidence that relations between the USSR and the PRA, between the CPSU and the MPLA-workers' Party will continue to develop and strengthen ever further in the interests of the people of both countries and stronger universal peace. We wish the entire Angolan people, the MPLA-Workers Party leadership, and you personally, Comrade President, further successes on the path of strengthening People's Angola and building a society free from man's exploitation of man. CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

MPLA-Workers Congress Viewed

LD101111 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: The Angolan people are marking the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola on November 11 amid preparations for the 2nd Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party next December.

Preparing for this most important event in their country's life, the Angolans sum up the results of all that has been done over the past decade and outline plans for the future to achieve the supreme goal set to the people by the party. Guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, to lay the groundwork for a new society in Angola, based on the principles of scientific socialism.

Since the very first day of independent Angola the Government of the MPLA-Workers' Party has embarked on a policy of fundamental social and economic change in the interests of the broad popular masses. It has nationalized banks, factories and transport and given land over to those who till it. As a result, the state sector, which has been growing stronger with every passing year, now accounts for as many as 80 percent of the output of consumer goods and foodstuffs and 60 percent of the production of heavy industries. Angola today has over 4,000 peasant associations and more than 400,000 people are united in cooperatives.

Whereas after more than four centuries of Portugal's colonial rule there was just one African college-trained as a doctor in the whole of Angola in 1975, the massive training of national personnel over the ten years of popular government has made it possible to organize preventive treatment services in 15 out of the country's 18 provinces. More than one million Angolans have learnt to read and write since the first president of the PRA, Agostinho Neto, declared war on illiteracy.

But the successes of People's Angola could have been much more impressive were it not for the undeclared war unleashed against it by racist-ruled South Africa and supported by the United States. Over the ten years of its existence the PRA has not had practically a single peaceful day. Over this period it has suffered enormous material damage estimated at 15 billion dollars. One can assert confidently that no African country south of Sahara has incurred as much damage from hostilities as Angola.

But the forces which have unleashed the criminal war on the PRA are not going to draw lessons from their defeats in Angola and are reluctant to realize the undeniable truth that they will not be able to force the Angolan people, who have embarked on the path of building a free life, to their knees. On Capitol Hill they have recently lifted the so-called Clark Amendment and thus effectively legalized the Amrican policy of state terrorism against the PRA and given Washington a possibility to supply arms to UNITA gangs without a hindrance. The next step to "Pump UNITA muscles" has been congressional approval for 27 million dollars in aid to the terrorists in the current fiscal year. JORNAL DE ANGOLA wrote that U.S. Administration officials do not bother to conceal that the United States is willing to apply the experience of direct military support to terrorist gangs, which it has amassed in Central America and other parts of the world, in Angola.

This is why the issues of strengthening Angola's defense capacity will be in the focus of attention of the 2nd Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party along with the issues of national reconstruction.

MILITARY PERSONNEL ATTEND CEREMONIAL MEETING

FM061521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been held at the Soviet Army's Central Academy Theater. Generals, Admirals, and officers of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry participated.

In the presidium were USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.L. Govorov, Army General V.M. Shabanov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov; marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, servicemen of Moscow Garrison, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Adm A.I. Sorokin.

Army General V.M. Shabanov delivered the report on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

UZBEK SSR MEETING CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

GF071223 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The jubilant meeting held in Tashkent yesterday was dedicated to the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The USSR People's Friendship Hall, which has been named after Vladimir Lenin, was prepared for the festive occasion. Party veterans; participants of the struggle made in the republic to establish Soviet sovereignty; leading production workers and production innovators; scientific and cultural figures; representatives of party, soviet, and communal organizations; and fighters of the red bannered Turkestan Military Okrug had gathered in the hall.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Sakin, first secretary of the Tashkent city party committee. In high spirits the meeting participants elected the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo as a member of the honorary Presidium of the meeting. Colonel General Nikolay Popov, member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and commander of the Red-Banner Turkestan Military District Forces, addressed the convocation on the 68 years of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Also participating in the meeting were members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Usmankhodzhayev, Abdullayeva, Aytmuratov, Anisimkin, Kadyrov, Mikhaylov, Osetrov, Salimov, Shagazatov, Alimov, Golovin, Makhmudova, and Khaydurov; deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, (Romanovskiy); and deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, Akhmedov, Radzhabov, (? Fakhradd, Nov), Sultanova (?Akarov), and Kurbanov.

The participants of the jubilant meeting laid bouquets at the monument of Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the first socialist state in the world.

VLADIVOSTOK PARADE, DEMONSTRATION HELD

Sidorov Address

OW080105 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0005 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Speech by Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, at the Vladivostok military parade and workers demonstration -- live]

[Text] Comrade sailors and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants, and warrant officers and ensigns; comrade officers, admirals, and generals, and working people of the decorated Maritime Kray and twice-decorated Vladivostok; revolutionary, war, and labor veterans; and esteemed guests:

On behalf and at the behest of the Maritime Kraykom, the Maritime Krayispolkom, and the military council of the fleet, I greet and congratulate you on the nationwide holiday, the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet people are welcoming the birthday of the world's first socialist state with new labor victories in the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the April and October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, to successfully complete the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and to duly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress.

The working people of fraternal socialist countries and all progressive people of the world are solemnly marking this holiday together with us.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was a turning point in world history. It marked the beginning of an irresistible process, the replacement of capitalism with a new, communist socioeconomic system. Engendered by Great October, the socialist homeland has traversed a long and glorious path. Supported by the advantage of a new order, and in a brief historical period, it has ascended to the heights of economic and social progress. All life and the entire course of history convincingly confirm the great correctness of Leninist teaching. It was and remains for us a guide to action, a source of inspiration, and a reliable compass in determining the strategy and tactics of moving forward.

Striking expressions of the party's Leninist course were the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which examined and presented for nationwide discussion documents of enormous political significance: the draft of the new edition of the Communist Party Program, changes in party rules, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000.

Describing the importance of thse documents, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that they are about our programmatic goals and about key questions of the party's general line, its economic strategy, forms, and methods of work among the masses in the contemporary, extremely complicated, and responsible period of history, which is in many respects transitional both internally and in the international sphere.

Working people of the Kray and Army and Navy servicemen warmly support and approve of the pre-congress documents and, with their labor and military deeds, make their contribution to the cause of systematically and comprehensively perfecting socialism and the further progress toward communism.

The working people of the glorious and decorated Maritime Kray are welcoming the holiday of Great October with shock work. The rate of increase in labor productivity, industrial production, and market output, from the beginning of the 5-year plan period up to the present, exceed directive tasks; to a great extent, this is because of the workers of the machine-building, ship repair, ship building, fishing, and mining industries and the sailors and fishermen of the Merchant Marine and fishing fleets.

Maritime Kray agricultural workers are successfully handling the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period of selling cereal crops to the state, and state purchases of milk, meat, eggs, and vegetables have increased.

The workers of Vladivostok duly welcomed the city's 125th anniversary. Vladivostok was awarded the Order of Lenin for successes achieved by the working people in economic and cultural construction and for their great contribution in developing the economy of the Far East.

Our country is the champion of peace on earth. The formation of a world socialist system and the formation and consolidation of the socialist community have led to a fundamental change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of peoples fighting for social progress, democracy, national freedom, and peace.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, which was held in October in Sofia, advocated removing the threat of nuclear war and reducing the level of miliary confrontation; it supported the constructive position of the Soviet Union, directed at a practical solution to the tasks of preventing an arms race in space and its termination on earth.

However, because of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, the international situation continues to be alarming and dangerous. Having launched an arms race of unprecedented scale, the United States openly lays claim to the right of interfering absolutely everywhere, creates hotbeds of conflict and military danger, and puts world civilization on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

The American ringleaders are increasingly involving other NATO countries in the realization of their aggressive plans. Japapanese militarism is being revived, and attempts to form an aggressive military bloc against the Soviet Union in the Far East are being stepped up. Under these conditions, the new edition of the Party Program notes, the CPSU will in the future continue to make all efforts so that the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union are at a level which rules out the strategic superiority of the forces of imperialism, so that the defensive capabilities of the Soviet state improve, and the combat cooperation of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries strengthens.

Servicemen of the Army and Navy respond to the constant concern of the party with new achievements in military labor. Infinitely devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, Pacific Fleet sailors, together with Far East troops and border guards, are always ready to repulse any aggression, from wherever it comes, and reliably defend the state interests of the country on its sacred frontiers.

Solemnly marking the Great October holiday, Soviet people and servicemen of the Armed Forces again and again turn their thoughts and feelings to their dear Leninist party. Under its wise leadership, our homeland's working people look at the future with optimism. We have confidence in our forces and are firmly convinced that the tasks assigned by the party will be met and that new heights will be reached.

Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the homeland of the Great October!

Glory to the valiant Armed Forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society!

Hurrah, comrades! [Hurrahs from the gathering]

DPRK, PRC Guests

OW080547 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 2350 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Preparations are being completed on the main square of Vladivostok for the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary holiday. From our studio, the precise squares of Valdivostok Garrison companies can be clearly seen.

On the granite stands of the monument to fighters for the power of Soviets in the Far East are USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies, veterans of the Leninist party, participants in the Great Patriotic War, foremost workers of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and representatives of party, soviet, and other public organizations and of the Armed Forces.

Present at our celebrations today are esteemed guests, a delegation from North Hamgyong Province of the DPRK headed by (Kim Ki-chol), member of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee and vice chairman of the provincial economic guidance committee; as well as a delegation from Jilin Province of the PRC, headed by Lie Yunzhao, vice governor of the province and president of the provincial branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.

AZERBAIJAN CELEBRATION HELD IN BAKU

GF061158 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The banner of peace and socialism proudly flies over the 68-year-long [word indistinct]. The Great October Socialist Revolution, which created a major change in the destiny of the peoples of Russian, has become a basis that renews the social appearance of the world. The revolution wrested the working people from the claws of centuries-old oppression, liberated their moral forces from servitude, and showed them the direction of construction and development -- the only direction that leads to peace.

On the occasion of this symbolic anniversary, the Baku City Soviet of People's Deputies held a jubilant meeting in Lenin's Hall on 5 November, together with the representatives of party and communal organizations and those of Baku Garrison. In the hall were party, war, and work veterans; leading workers in the pre-October anniversary socialist competition among the work collectives; [word indistinct]; representatives of students' and fighters who will participate in the parade to be held on 7 November on the occasion of the Great October Revolution. Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; other party and government leaders of the republic; elderly Communists; production leaders; renowned scientists and cultural officials; and generals and admirals sat in the Chairmanship Council of the convocation.

Nadzhimaddin Akhmedov, chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee, opened the meeting. The magnificient melodies of the national anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR were played in the hall. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected to the Chairmanship Council of the meeting as an honorary member. Gasan Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read a report on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The meeting ended with the playing of the national anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR. This was followed by a festive concert.

DYMSHITS, OTHERS ATTEND MOSCOW MEETING

LD061038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Muscovites are greeting the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with shock labor. At festive meetings in districts of Moscow, reports were given by Comrades Dymshits, Smirnov, and Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Grigoryev, Zagladin, and Zakharov, first deputy chiefs of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Gusev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom; and leaders of a number of central, republican, and Moscow establishments, departments, and organization.

FESTIVITIES HELD IN VARIOUS CITIES, REPUBLICS

LD071936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Exerpts] In Leningrad today the demonstrators were greeted by Comrade Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and other leaders of the city and oblast.

Kiev October Revolution Square in the capital of the Ukraine: The victors of pre-October competition, the working people of (Darbinskiy), Leninskiy, and Zheleznodrozhniy Rayons were greeted by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

The festive demonstration in the capital of Belorussia was led by the working people of Sovetskiy Rayon. Those taking part in the demonstration were greeted by Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Successes in the labor watch in honor of October were reported today by participants in the festive demonstration in Tashkent. They were greeted by Comrade Usmanzhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Among the winners of pre-October competition in the capital of Kazakhstan is the Alma-Ata cotton combine collective. The demonstrators were greeted by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Tbilisi: Those taking part in the festive demonstration were greeted by Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

The capital of Azerbaijan: Those taking part in the demonstration were greeted by Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Vilnius construction workers welcomed the holiday in an excellent mood. The demonstrators were greeted by Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

We have the 5-year tasks! Many labor collectives went out to the festive demonstration today carrying such banners in the capital of Moldavia. They were greeted by Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Festive demonstration on Komsomolskaya Naberezhnaya in the capital of Latvia: The demonstrators were greeted by Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

The festive demonstration in the capital of Kirghizia was headed by winners of the pre-October competition. Those taking part in the demonstration were greeted by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Those taking part in the festive demonstration in Dushanbe were greeted by Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Lenin Square today in the capital of Armenia is festive and elegant. The demonstrators were greeted by Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

The festive demonstration in the capital of Turkmenistan was opened by representatives of Leninskiy Rayon, who achieved the best results among the city's rayons in the pre-October labor watch. They were greeted by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

On Victory Square in the capital of Estonia are representatives of enterprises of Oktyabrskiy Rayon. The demonstrators were greeted by Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS RECEIVE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Ethiopia's Mengistu

PM081210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

In connection with the portentous event -- the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- I would like on behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and the government and people of Socialist Ethiopia to express the most ardent comradely congratulations to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and people.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which led to the creation of the world's first socialist state and resulted in radical changes in the Soviet people's political, economic, and social life, has led to a radical restructuring of international relations and the strengthening of the positions of the forces of peace, democracy, and social progress worldwide.

The Soviet Union is today rightly seen by all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces as a beacon of hope, a bastion of social democracy, and a bulwark of the struggle against imperialism, racism, neocolonialism, and reaction.

The Soviet Union's efforts, particularly in the struggle to ensure complete and total disarmament, to stop the proliferation of n uclear weapons, and to prevent the militarization of space and its untiring efforts aimed at saving mankind from destruction have won it worldwide support.

In this connection Socialist Ethiopia expresses its solidarity and support for the Soviet Union's principled policy at the disarmament talks.

The Soviet Union, moving forward along the road illuminated by the Great October Socialist Revolution, has not only been victorious in wars against aggressors and prevented imperialism from implementing its subversive plans, but has showed itself to be an invincible and reliable ally for all struggling and oppressed national liberation, independence, and social progress.

The Ethiopian people see the Soviet Union's immense achievements in building a socialist society as a source of inspiration and an example for all progressive peoples to copy.

We are gratified to note that the all-around cooperation that is successfully developing between our two countries has produced good results for the good of our two peoples. We are also convinced that in the years to come we will witness the further strengthening and deepening of these close relations.

Allow me, dear comrade, to convey best wishes for personal prosperity for you and for further prosperity and new victories for the Soviet people.

With comradely greetings,

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and supreme commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

PM081245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, I convey warmest congratulations and best wishes to you, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Government and people of the friendly Soviet Union on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I hope that relations between our friendly countries, which have entered a qualitatively new stage since our recent meeting, will continue to develop successfully. I am certain that equitable and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah will not only be in the interests of both our friendly peoples but will also make a considerable contribution to the cause of strengthening Soviet-Arab friendship and maintaining peace and international security. I wish health and happiness to you, dear friend, and progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

PDRY's Muhammad

PM071101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

(Text) To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Dear Comrades!

In connection with the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, allow me on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee, its Politburo, the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, and on my own behalf, to send to you and through you to all Soviet Communists and the friendly Soviet people -- fighters for freedom throughout the world, fervent and cordial congratulations on this glorious date which is dear to all revolutionaries and those who are fighting for social progress, peace, and socialism.

The YSP and the people of Democratic Yemen highly value the Leninist policy of the country of Great October and regard it as an example. This policy serves the all-around social, economic, material, and spiritual boosting of the living standard of the friendly Soviet people and fully meets the highest interests of the struggle of the Arab peoples and all peoples of the planet and their ardent striving for freedom, peace, social progress, and the triumph of socialism.

Dear comrades!

On the glorious anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I would like to assure you again that we specially prize the friendship linking the YSP and the CPSU and the peoples of Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union, which is strategic in nature and a reflection of our profound respect for the combat traditions of Great October. We will continue to exert all our efforts and energy to strengthen and comprehensively develop the selfless relations of friendship existing between our parties and peoples and serving their common interests.

Yours respectfully,

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium.

DRA's Karmal, Kashtmand

PM081330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Comrade A. A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Comrade N. T. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we send warmest congratulations to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet prople on our own behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, and the Afghan people.

By implementing the worldwide historic shift from capitalism to socialism, the Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind and initiated the age of the victorious struggle of the world's peoples for social progress, equality of rights, and national independence.

The all-around political, economic, and cultural flowering of the Land of the Soviets has confirmed the invincible vital force of Marxism-Leninism, revealed socialism's inexhaustible creative potential, and inspired hundreds of millions of the working masses and the world's oppressed peoples to revolutionary struggle.

Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people have achieved tremendous successes in the cause of communist creation and are advancing with firm step under Great October's banner. Following Lenin's behests, the CPSU devotes very close attention to the tireless strengthening of the Soviet state's might on the basis of the all-around development of Soviet society and to the enhancement of the well-being of the country's working people.

The large-scale, clear, and scientifically substantiated program advanced by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Land of the Soviets is to ensure the Soviet people's materially and spiritually rich life under conditions of peace and to reveal still more fully the potential and advantages of the new type of civilization whose embodiment is the socialist system.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the draft changes to the Party Statutes approved by the October Plenum make a very important contribution to the creative enrichment of Leninist revolutionary theory and practice with regard to present conditions and confirm the continuity of the fundamental aims.

The consistently internationalist, peace-loving activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the international arena and the Soviet Union's indefatigable efforts aimed at resolving the vitally important task of our time -- averting the threat of nuclear war and ensuring peace and security -- have won tremendous recognition and broad support among the peoples of our planet. In the present complex international situation, when mankind's very existence has been placed under threat of destruction through the fault of international imperialism and reaction, the Soviet Union is the chief bulwark of all peace-loving forces and the bastion of peace in the struggle against the insane militarist plans of the United States and its allies in aggressive blocs. This is precisely why the DRA once again declares its firm support for the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course and the new large-scale peace proposals advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These constructive proposals, supported by all sober-minded people on our planet, open up real opportunities for a decisive shift in the matter of eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race, preserving world peace, and returning international relations to the channel of detente.

The sincere friendship and disinterested mutually advantageous cooperation between the Afghan and the Soviet peoples are a graphic example of the realization of the principles proclaimed by Great October of equal rights, respect for territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs in relations between states. The PDPA, the DRA Government, and the entire Afghan people feel profound gratitude and appreciation for the fraternal Soviet people for their revolutionary solidarity and invaluable international aid in defending and strengthening the gains of the April Revolution, in our country's socioeconomic and cultural development, and in building a new, free, and just society on Afghanistan's ancient soil.

Our people are fully resolved to bring to victory the cause of the struggle to realize the tasks of the national democratic revolution.

We assure you, dear comrades, that we will continue to cherish and augment the traditional fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the great Lenin's country.

On the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the entire glorious Soviet people new achievements in the cause of communist creation, bright ideals, and in the cause of ensuring peace and international security.

B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council:

S. A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

SRV's Le Duan, Others

PM081138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send most ardent congratulations to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people.

The victory of the October Revolution -- the greatest revolution in mankind's history -- led to the creation of the first worker and peasant state in the world and marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the planet's peoples, the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

The glorious historical path traveled in 68 years by the great land of the soviets and the heroic Soviet people offers convincing evidence of the durability of the socialist system. Following the course signposted by the great Lenin and under the great Communist Party's leadership, the Soviet people have scored more and more victories and have transformed the backward capitalist country of the past into a mighty advanced socialist power with modern industrial-agrarian production, advanced science and culture, and high living standards, which has become the firm bulwark of peace and reliable mainstay of revolutionary forces in the struggle for national independence, democracy, and social progress.

In widely and festively celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, progressive mankind confirmed anew the decisive role played in the victory in World War II by the Soviet Union, which saved the world from the terrors of fascism and created favorable conditions for the victory of the socialist revolution in many European and Asian countries.

The Soviet Union is consistently following a principled and peace-loving foreign policy course imbued with a sense of lofty responsibility for the fate of our planet.

Vietnam's people highly value and fully support the new important initiatives put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in the sphere of totally banning strike space weapons, considerably reducing the number of missiles already deployed, terminating all nuclear tests, and preventing the militarization of space.

We ardently acclaim the Soviet proposals on ensuring peace and security on the Asian Continent and turning Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace, real goodneighborliness, and cooperation.

The Vietnamese people invariably feel boundless gratitude to the motherland of the great Lenin. Celebrating the SRV's 40th anniversary in this jubilee year, our people perceive even more clearly the unbreakable nature of the ties between the Vietnamese revolution and the Great October Revolution in Vietnam are linked to the great, allaround, and effective aid and support of the Soviet Union in the cause of building and defending our motherland.

We note with profound satisfaction the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and all-around cooperation gained further powerful development as a result of the Vietnamese party-government delegation's successful visit to the Soviet Union and the signing of the joint Vietnamese-Soviet declaration by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of Vietnam's Communist Party, government, and people we express most sincere and profound gratitude to the Soviet Union's Communist Party, government, and fraternal people for the valuable aid, imbued with spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the cause of building and defending our motherland.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, new and even more vivid victories in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and a fitting welcome to the 27th party congress!

May the great friendship, combat solidarity, and all-around cooperation between our countries' parties and peoples, cemented by the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, strengthen and develop with every passing day!

Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee
Truong Chinh, president of the SRV State Council
Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers
Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

Kim Il-song

PM081216 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I extend warmest felicitations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government and people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, and on my own behalf.

The October Socialist Revolution that the Russian working class carried out under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a historic event which opened a new era of the transition from capitalism to socialism, a new era of the world revolution. Since then the look of the world has fundamentally changed.

Since the revolution the Soviet people through their arduous struggle repulsed the repeated counterrevolutionary maneuvres of the class enemies within and without to reliably safeguard the gains of October, and built socialism before anyone else, covering an untrodden path. By ensuring victory in the anti-fascist liberation war during the World War II, they performed undying feats of the great cause of human liberation and, after the war, they rapidly rehabilitated the destroyed national economy and turned the Soviet Union into a mighty, modern socialist power.

Today the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, are waging a vigorous onward movement to accelerate socioeconomic development and complete a developed socialism in anatmosphere of a new political and labor upswing in which they are displaying greater enthusiasm, and they are struggling resolutely against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for defence of global peace and security.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at the shining successes made by the fraternal Soviet people in the revolution and construction and actively support all the positive initiatives taken by the Soviet party and government to avert a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and preserve a durable peace.

Korean-Soviet friendship is indestructible between class brothers; it has been formed, consolidated, and developed through history in the struggle for accomplishing the common causeof the working class on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We are extremely satisfied with the favorable development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples on the uphill trend after the top-level meeting in Moscow last year.

We are convinced that the blood ties of Korean-Soviet friendship tightly forged between close neighbors and revolutionary comrades-in-arms will expand and continue to develop on a more comprehensive scale in the common struggle against imperialism, the common enemy, and for defence of peace in Asia, Europe, and the rest of the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you and the Soviet people greater success in the struggle for successfully carrying out the 11th 5-year Plan, significantly greeting the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and further advancing the Soviet society towards communism under the banner of October.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president.

COMMENT OF CPSU ECONOMIC, SOCIAL GUIDELINES

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM111700 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Economic Strategy" -- uppercase passages printed in capitals]

[Text] The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000 have been published. The document sums up the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan and defines the prospects for the USSR's development until the end of this century.

The Communist Party is approaching its scheduled 27th Congress with the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The purpose of the strategy mapped out in thedraft Basic Guidelines is to ensure a materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life for Soviet people under conditions of peace and to reveal even more fully and more vividly the inexhaustible potential and advantages of the socialist system.

The CPSU Central Committee's innovative approach toward urgent questions of our development and its line of resolutely overcoming everything that is outdated and that hinders our advance enjoy the working people's total support. Convincing proof of this is provided by the nationwide discussion which has now begun of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the CPSU statutes.

The Third Party Program in its present edition defines ways of systematically and comprehensively improving socialism and of ensuring Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The draft Basic Guidelines are, as it were, a materialization of the program's provisions translated into the language of specific plan targets relevant to the crucial stage of its implementation represented by the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide, with Leninist principledness and directness, a critical analysis of our achievements and missed opportunities. It is noted in particular that shortcomings have occurred in the national economy's development: The intensification of production and the restructuring of the methods of management and economic activity were implemented more slowly then planned, and new equipment and technologies were not assimilated fast enough. The technical standard and quality of many products, including consumer goods, lagged behind modern requirements. The volume of the production and procurement of agricultural output was lower than planned. On the whole, however, the growth that has been achieved in the national economy has ensured the creation of a firm base for further progress in all directions of economic and social development.

"THE SUPREME GOAL OF THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY", the Draft Basice Guidelines stress, "HAS BEEN AND REMAINS TO STEADILY BOOST THE PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING STANDARD. THE ATTAINMENT OF THIS GOAL IN THE COMING PERIOD DEMANDS THE ACCELERATION OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, COMPREHENSIVE PRODUCTION INTENTISIFICATION, AND AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY ON THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS."

What has to be done for this purpose? Primarily, to raise productive forces and production relations to a qualitatively new level, to cardinally accelerate scientific and technical progress, and to ensure a faster advance along the stragegic avenues of economic development.

The 15-year period will see the creation of a production potential approximately equal in size to that accumulated in all the preceding years of Soviet power. This will make it possible to ensure the further boosting of the prosperity of all strata and social groups of the population, to implement profound changes in the sphere of people's labor and living conditions, and to step up the social orientation of the economy, its orientation toward creating the best possible conditions for the harmonious development of the individual and consolidating the socialist way of life.

The task of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development which is being set by the party demands profound shifts primarily in the economy. By the end of the century we have to bring the national economy into the forefront of science and technology, raise the quality of products and services to the level of the best Soviet and world achievements, and ensure the dynamic and balanced development of the country's unified national economic complex.

The sectors and production facilities which determine scientific and technical progress and the solution of social tasks will develop at preferential rates. As an example, machine building will be oriented toward the assimilation of new generations of machines which make it possible to increase labor productivity many times over and substantially reduce material expenditure. Profound qualitative shifts will occur in metallurgy, the chemical industry, and other sectors producing structural materials. Agriculture's transition to an industrial base will be completed via comprehensive mechanization, chemicalization, electrification, land reclamation, and the widespread introduction of intensive technologies.

The most important and paramount points, to repeat V.I. Lenin's words, is to boost social labor productivity. Over three 5-year plans it will increase by a factor of 2.3-2.5, which will make it possible to take a decisive step in implementing the program task -- attaining the highest world standards in this indicator. The stepping up of the policy of thrift is one of the most important factors in the intensification of production. It is planned to satisfy 75-80 percent of the growth in requirements for fuel, energy, and raw and other materials through savings.

The draft Basic Guidelines formulate tasks concerning the further boosting of the prosperity of all strata and social groups of the population and the achievement of profound changes in the sphere of labor and our living conditions. National income must almost double over the three 5-year plans. The level of scientifically substantiated norms of rational consumption will be reached in a considerable range of commodities. This applies primarily to foodstuffs and basic nonfood commodities. And the creation of a highly developed services industry will sharply reduce labor expenditure on housework.

Real per capita incomes will rise 60-80 percent during this period. The most important social task of providing practically every family with its own apartment or individual home will be consistently resolved. It is planned to commission a total area of at least 2 billion square meters of housing and to improve amenities in towns and in the countryside. The volume of social consumption funds, which are an important means of further developing the system of free national education, health services, and social security, will approximately double.

The party regards social policy as a powerful means of accelerating the country's development and boosting the labor and sociopolitical activeness of the masses.

Each republic and oblast and each labor collective must make their contribution to implementing the strategic tasks of the next 15 years.

A most important role in this respect belongs to the 12th 5-Year Plan. It must be a turning point in all directions of economic and social development -- in enhancing the rates and efficiency of the economy's development on the basis of the acceleration of the scientific and technical reequipping and reconstruction of production, in making optimum use of existing potential, in improving the management system, and in achieving on this basis a further upsurge in the people's prosperity.

It is significant that during the next 5-year plan the increase in national income and in the output of all sectors of material production will for the first time be entirely obtained via increased labor productivity. The marked reduction in materials-intensiveness planned for the 5-year plan will make it possible to turn savings even in the next few years into a decisive source for satisfying the national economy's needs for additional material resources. Questions of radically improving the quality of output and of services are also among the tasks of paramount importance. The role of economic methods of management is growing, and the economic autonomy [kozyaystvennaya samostoyatelnost] and economic responsibility of associations and enterprises are expanding. In the process the efforts of central organs are focused on the solution of statewide, intersectorial, and interregional problems.

The implementation of the Basic Guidelines will demand major efforts by the party, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the labor intelligentsia and must become the cause of the whole people. It is important for every Soviet person to be well aware of the party's program goals and tasks and the meaning of its domestic and foreign policy and to be able to link his daily work with them. The main point now, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenum decisions, is to consolidate and intensify the turnabout in work that has begun to emerge and to achieve a breakthrough in all spheres of economic activity.

Major tasks face the soviets of people's deputies, which are a most important form of socialist people's power. The soviets are called upon to make fuller use of their rights in the spheres of economic and sociocultural building and to expand in every possible way the working people's participation in management.

The draft Basic Guidelines will be widely discussed at party meetings and conferences, by union republic Communist Party congresses, and in labor collectives, educational establishments, military units, and public organizations. The soviets, the trade unions, and the Komsomol are called upon to have their say. Leading party, state, and economic cadres must display great activeness. The participation of millions of Soviet people in the nationwide discussion and the careful consideration of all useful suggestions and ideas will help to better verify the party's course toward the future and to take more fully into account the will, interests, and needs of all classes and all strata of the people.

The discussion must be given a construction and creative nature. The labor collective and its primary links -- the sector or team, the stock unit or laboratory -- must become the centers of all work to study and explain the precongress documents. It is there that a specific discussion must be launched about our deeds and reserves, about ways to eliminate existing shortcomings, and about how to complete the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole with the best possible results and fittingly welcome the 27th congress of Lenin's party.

Today this is the most urgent task, in both practical and political terms. All organizational, political, and economic efforts and all the energy of labor collectives must be concentrated on its solution. The start of the 12th 5-Year Plan must be equally energetic: It is necessary to efficiently reach the plan targets, and if possible exceed them, from the very first days and weeks of 1986.

"No matter how inspiring the drafted plans may be," M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, "the set targets can be achieved only by strenuous and highly productive labor. What is particularly needed today are specific deeds by each Soviet person, each labor collective, and each party organization. The time has come for even more vigorous actions, and this is the main point today. The party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must mobilize all the potential, all our resources and possibilities, and primarily the human factor, to consistently fulfill the set tasks."

Soviet people are firmly convinced: The Land of the Soviets will enter the third millenium an even mightier power exerting a growing progressive influence on the course of world development by its achievements. This is guaranteed by the creative labor of the millions and the inviolable unity of party and people.

PRAVDA Article

LD092152 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 9 Nov 85

(Text] November 10 TASS -- A document of great political significance, this is how today's PRAVDA sums up the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and through the year 2000 approved by the recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee (October 1985), the draft guidelines that were published on November 10.

That document, the newspaper writes in the leading article, "sets out the economic strategy of the party, specifies the provisions of the draft new edition of the CPSU programme which are presented in concrete planned assignments adjusted to such an important stage of the implementation of the programme as the 12th Five-Year period and the period to the year 2000.

It is pointed out in the article that a steady rise of the material and cultural standards of the people has been and remains the supreme goal of the economic strategy of the party. There must be a speeding of the social and economic development of the country, all-out intensification and increase of the efficiency of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress in order to achieve that goal.

The article says further that the key political and economic tasks of the five-year period is the utmost speeding up of scientific and technical progress. The role of science and technology should resolutely be enhanced for this purpose in the qualitative transformation of the productive forces, in the switching of the economy to the lines of all-round intensification, increase of the efficiency of social production and improvement of the quality of products.

The course of the party at enhancing people's prosperity is manifested also in the planned development of the agro-industrial complex, PRAVDA writes. The main task in this is to achieve a steady increase of the agricultural output, a reliable supply of the country with food products and agricultural raw materials, the pooling of the efforts of all branches of the complex to get high results in accordance with the Food Programme of the USSR, the newspaper writes.

The article says further than one of the most important tasks of all branches without exception, all republics and regions of the country is to increase the contribution to the solution of many-faceted tasks connected with raising the prosperity of the Soviet people, consistent implementation of the comprehensive programme of the development of production of consumer goods and services for 1986-2000. This will make for meeting fuller the growing material requirements of the Soviet people, for enhancing the effects of social measures on the development of production, the increase of its efficiency.

The Soviet people are determined to fulfill the state plans and socialist obligations for 1985 successfully, to make a vigorous start in the 12th five-year period and thus to meet in a worthy way the 27th CPSU Congress, PRAVDA writes in conclusion.

TASS Report

LD081417 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 8 TASS -- The USSR plans in the next fifteen years to create an economic potential roughly equal to that created over all the previous years of Soviet Government. It is planned by the year 2000 to double national income and industrial production and increase labour productivity by some 150 per cent.

These targets are set by draft guidelines for the social and economic development of the USSR in 1986-90 and through the year 2000. Approved by a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee October 15, 1985, the document has been released here for nationwide discussion.

It is planned to carry out b century's end a wide-ranging social program, in particular to raise real per capita incomes by 60 to 80 per cent (from 1986 to 1990 they are to grow by between 13 and 15 per cent.)

"The supreme goal of the party's strategy," the document says, "has been and remains continuously to improve the people's well-being and cultural standards. Achieving this goal in the coming period requires speeding up social and economic development and making every effort to intensify production and increase its efficiency on the basis of scientific and technological progress."

The document sums up the results of the work done in the past five-year plan period (1981-85). As compared with 1980, national income has increased by 17 per cent and industrial production by 20 per cent. Average annual agricultural output grew by six per cent. The USSR, which earlier became the world's biggest oil producer, has over the past five years taken the world lead also in gas production.

The people's well-being and cultural standards have improved. Real per capita incomes have gone up eleven per cent. More than 50 million people have been allotted new apartments. Major measures have been carried out to increase pay for over 20 million people.

Program 'Contingent Upon Peace'

LD110001 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpts] During the weekend the Communist Party of the Soviet Union submitted for nationwide discussion the draft of its basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the next 5 years and in the entire period up to the year 2000. Boris Belitskiy explains some of the major targets of this program and this is what he writes.

REUTERS' Moscow correspondent, Oliver Wates, headlined his report on this document with the words Soviet economic plans include a big income rise by 2000, and he began his dispatch with these words: The Kremlin today announced the target of raising the real per capita income of the Soviet people by more than half by the end of the century.

Now, I don't yet know, writes Boris Belitskiy, whether many Fleet Street papers subscribing to REUTERS news service retained this headline (?and lead) chosen by REUTERS', Moscow correspondent. Frankly, knowing the anti-Soviet instincts of some of them, I doubt it. But the agency's Moscow correspondent did manage on this occasion to headline what is the draft's overriding concern: to assure a continued and accelerating growth of the Soviet people's standard of living.

The draft is to be presented for approval at the Communist Party's coming congress in February. Its adoption there will show once again that the Soviet Union is embarking on a course of economic and social progress that is entirely contingent upon peace. Indeed all the measures planned require a peaceful climate for their implementation and success, hence the continued efforts of the Soviet Union to promote a political dialogue with Western countries, to expand mutually beneficial trade and economic links with them and in general to strengthen international cooperation and security, concludes his article.

RSFSR Commission's Discussion

LD111949 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A meeting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission together with representatives of the other standing commissions was held today. The deputies heard reports on the draft plan for economic and social development and for the republic's state budget for 1986; on the progress of fulfillment of the current year's plan; and on the implementation of the budget for last year. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed the deputies' commissions to make a preliminary examination of these documents, which will then be submitted for examination and endorsement by the forthcoming session which opens on 3 December. The standing commissions were advised to concentrate their attention on the complete accord between plan indices and the tasks mapped out in the draft main guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan. As was noted in the reports, it is necessary to strive for an increase in the rate of scientific-technological progress, for improving economic activity in accordance with new demands, and for fuller utilization of production reserves, for savings of material, labor and financial resources. The focus of attention should be on the strict fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the current year so as to make a successful start in work in the first year of the new 5-year plan and to make a worthy welcome for the 27th Party Congress.

Baku on Tasks

GF101554 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The CPSU program for the USSR's economic and social development stipulates the main directions of our development, including our tasks, between 1986 and 1990, and up to the year 2000.

The various chapters in the program stipulate the ways and means of spurring on scientific and technical development; developing science, including heavy industry and the agro-industrial complex; realizing the provisions program; upgrading the production of consumer goods; improving the services, transportation, and communications domains; furthering work related to the setting up of main construction and social development; improving the people's welfare; protecting the environment; properly using natural resources; employing productive forces; and consolidating the economies and the foreign economic relations of the allied republics, including the management of their economies.

Hero of Socialist Labor Approves

LD091927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Summary] The draft guidelines for the USSR's social and economic development are published today. Dmitriy Mikhailovich Plotnikov , Hero of Socialist Labor and team leader of the Kemerovokhimstroy trust, has told our correspondent that the guidelines rightly lay emphasis on the need for rewards to accord with labor input: If a worker fulfills the plan by 120 percent, then he should get 120 percent pay; if he fulfills it by 90 percent, then he should only get 90 percent of pay.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Dmitriy Mikhailovich, you said that your team had to re-do the work you had done four times over during construction of the purification works. Is it not tiresome to waste strength, energy and workers' talent in vain?

[Plotnikov] Yes, in the construction business this happens very often, unfortunately. A job is literally carried out one day, and a month or 2 later a drawing or a scheme comes along and you have to break up what you've done. The tiresome thing is that absolutely no one is answerable for this. It seems to me that now, well, the new document says that every person must be answerable in the job he has been entrusted with. And another thing I should tell you is about labor organization. A unique factory like Karbamid was built, people worked there not just for the set time, but for as long as was necessary so as to hand it over for use on time, or ahead of schedule; and when they handed it over, it turned out to be unnecessary. That is, it will only be needed when a new ammonia factory has been built, which has not even been started yet. [end recording]

Things must be thought out in advance, there must be greater mutual interrelation between the suppliers and those carrying out the work. The new draft under discussion lays emphasis precisely on this.

REPORTAGE ON DISCUSSIONS OF MAJOR DOCUMENTS

LD111836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A meeting of Communists of the Party organization of the "Lenin" locomotive depot was held today. The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU program, alterations to the Party rules, guidelines on the economic and social development of the USSR, and tasks facing the party organization were discussed. The participants unanimously approved the party's course to accelerate the country's social and economic development, expressed total support for the new approach of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo toward handling questions of foreign and domestic politics.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom delivered a report. He outlined the scale and complexity of domestic and foreign policy problems being resolved by Party authorities, and the new, higher demands concerning the level of Party administration, which also dictate the necessity of the new approaches toward all sides of Party work. The Party attaches prime importance to the noncompromising struggle against any signs of stagnation and conservatism, and to a creative search for modern solutions for social, economic, scientific-technological, ideological, and educational problems.

After thoroughly discussing the Party documents, the participants paid attention to ways and means to solve the tasks facing Communists and the depot collective.

Armed Forces Komsomol

PM071129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Russian 5 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unnamed "Our Correspondent" reports: "Enhance the Militancy of Komsomol Organizations"]

[Text] A conference of assistant chiefs from Komsomol work of political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. There was a comprehensive discussion of ways of further enhancing Komsomol organizations' militancy, activeness, and principledness in the light of the requrirements of the party's programmatic documents.

The conference stressed the important role of Komsomol cadres and the whole Komsomol aktiv in work to discuss, propagandize, and explain the drafts of the new edition of the party program and changes to the CPSU Statutes and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period through 2000, as approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum. The wealth of thoughts and ideas contained in the documents of tremendous political significance must be conveyed to each serviceman, and the personnel of units and ships must be galvanized to give a fitting greeting to the 27th Party Congress.

Great attention was paid to questions of increasing demandingness, exactingness, and principledness and the personal example of Komsomol members in combat and political training, service, and discipline. Komsomol leaders must set an example of performance, professional skill, businesslike efficiency, and vital, concrete work with people, and they must set the tone in the struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of precongress competition pledges.

The conference also examined questions of improving the style, forms, and methods of Komsomol work, and increasing its objectivity, creative character, productiveness, and links with the life and service of young people in the Army and Navy.

Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in and addressed the conference.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM071122 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "New Technology and Plan Discipline"]

[Text] The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum discussed drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, amendments to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period through the Year 2000. The plenum documents stress that the party's economic strategy has been determined in the light of further deepening of the scientific and technical revolution. It aims at transformations on a truly historic scale -- carrying out the new technical modernization of the national economy, switching it to intensive development, and raising the Soviet economy to a higher standard of organization and efficiency.

However, it was noted during discussion that not all our cadres have yet abandoned inertia, old outlooks, or attachments to the extensive way of running the economy. The current year's figures for fulfillment of plan targets for creating and introducing new equipment bear this out.

Serious damage has been caused to the national economy by the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, which is behind in meeting output targets for general-purpose life trucks and components used in the production of electric loaders. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is failing to meet plan targets for scientific and technical development. The losses in metal sustained by the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine as a result of delay in commissioning of horizontal machine for the continuous casting of billets amount to thousands of metric tons.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, which is behind schedule in constructing a facility for thermal cleaning of lignite, regularly fails to meet the plan for introducing new technology. The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry has failed to supply the state with a large quantity of edible protein and proteins from the seeds of oil-producing crops and other products and has not ensured the comprehensive mechanization of work for the bulk reception of meal. The USSR Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry has failed to meet targets of great significance for the national economy, in particular, the production target for a preparation used to preserve food products.

Analysis of the fulfillment of plans for developing science and development shows that positive trends and shifts evident in the second half of the 5-year plan have not yet been consolidated.

A principled assessment of obstacles to speeding up scientific and technical progress was given by the CPSU Central Committee June conference and a specific plan of measures to prepare directive decisions has been confirmed on the basis of the plenum results.

The experiment aimed at increasing the accountability of workers in design and technological organizations and subunits for the technical standard and quality of development work and at enhancing their interest in carrying out a larger amount of work with fewer personnel is being increasingly extended. These and other measures being taken will certainly help boost the efficiency of research and development work and focus efforts on resolving the most important problems. But they will not have the expected impact if we do not combine the provision of incentives for success with uncompromising exactingness and implacability toward violators of plan discipline.

Increasing responsibility for the well-foundedness of decisions taken and their prompt execution will guarantee the rapid assimilation and large-scale introduction of scientific and technical innovations.

The achievement of the targets outlined for the third millenium will depend on how quickly the turnaround to efficiency is completed and the new technical modernization of the national economy carried out.

PROCESS OF 'DE-BREZHNEVIZATION' ASSESSED

AU111520 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Pierre Bocev report]

[Text] Moscow, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Three years after his death, the veneration enjoyed by the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has given way to tough criticism blaming him for many of the country's current economic woes.

The Communist Party newspaper, PRAVDA, marked the anniversary of his death on November 10, 1982, with an article that did not mention Mr Brezhnev by name, but rallied against "the intolerable practice of flattery," of the sort that marked the last part of his 18-year term of office.

This apparent "de-Brezhnevisation" drive has shown up in other official party publications, where more and more negative references are made to erroneous decisions during a "recent past" from which the country is still suffering.

The criticism has even started creeping into Soviet cultural life. Moscow's Young Communists Theater recently presented a scathing musical parody about the former party secretary general.

His immediate successor, the late Yuriy Andropov, and current leader Mikhail Gorbachev both worked to dissociate themselves from the Brezhnev regime, notably by retiring many of the old Brezhnev supporters.

The changed attitude towards Mr Brezhnev was first noted a year after his death, in 1983, when Mr Andropov, Mr Gorbachev's mentor, was ill and had not been seen in public for three months.

The new leadership emerging under Mr Andropov was not yet strong enough to launch any full-scale criticism, so the obligatory commemorative article in PRAVDA devoted as much space to Mr Andropov as to Mr Brezhnev, depicting the latter in a totally neutral light, neither eulogizing nor condemning his leadership.

Last year, the party leadership was in the hands of Konstantin Chernenko, a staunch Brezhnev disciple. But he, too, was ill on the anniversary of Mr Brezhnev's death.

Mr Gorbachev's influence was already felt when the anniversary came and went in total silence, without any reference whatsoever to the former leader.

Yesterday, PRAVDA again failed to mention Mr Brezhnev's name, but the party organ carried a lengthy article condemning a certain Mr Chepchugov, a party first secretary in the Ural Mountain city of Sverdlovsk, known for demanding "flattery and obsequiousness" from his subordinates before he was finally dismissed.

"Flattery is a virus that poisons everything, that totally works against Soviet society and leaders to careerism and nepotism" the paper wrote.

In the coded language of official Soviet texts, Brezhnev comes in for the same routine denunciation as Josef Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev. To the long-standing criticism of "personality cult," meaning Stalin, and of "volunteerism," meaning Khrushchev, has been added a condemnation of the "unlimited praise of certain leaders during a very recent period," meaning Mr Brezhnev.

Similarly, in a solem speech on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution last week, Viktor Chebrikov, the head of the KGB or Soviet secret service, clearly referred to Mr. Brezhnev when he mentioned "certain negative phenomena" including the "slowdown in productivity growth" that occurred in the "recent past".

But the strongest example so far of this "de-Brezhnevisation" was the play, entitled "Noah and His Song", at the Komsomols Theater here in which the figure of the president, with his dragging feet, trembling arms, and strong Ukrainian accent, was a close and cruel copy of Mr Brezhnev.

In less than a year Mr Gorbachev has eliminated most Brezhnev supportors from key party and government posts, and he is expected to finish the job at the party congress in February.

CPSU ECONOMIST DISCUSSES LAG IN ECONOMIC REFORM

PM111120 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Oct 85 p 8

[Interview with economist Leonid Ivanovich Abalkin by Giulietto Chiesa in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] Leonid Ivanovich Abalkin is director of the Political Economy Department of the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Academy of Social Sciences occupies a large complex of buildings not far from Gorkiy Street. It functions as a college and contains everything necessary for its students to live a life of study and work entirely independent of outside conditions. Excerpt that Professor Abalkin's students are special pupils, often ministers, top planning officials, and party leaders from all levels. It is one of the USSR's most important cadre training schools and at the same time a center for the training of cadres from all the socialist countries and the Third World. It is clear that we are in one of the nerve centers of Soviet economic research. And at this time it is not difficult to perceive, from Abalkin's remarks, that the situation is very much in a state of flux.

It seemed to me essential to start with a political question on which many others are centered. Mikhail Gorbachev, I said to him, has said that "certain difficulties in economic development" began to become apparent "back at the start of the seventies." He added that "insufficient account was taken of the radical change in the economic situation" and the "necessary resolution" was not displayed in changing structural policies and forms and methods of management. Gorbachev has also said that for many years there was talk of "decisions to be made" but that those that were subsequently made "were half-measures, inconsistent measures left incomplete." Last, he has said that the issues were tackled "ne svoyevremenno," not at the right time, but late. So what prevented the necessary corrections from being made to the economic machinery "promptly"? Could one say that they were not accurately identified? Or that, even if they were, there was insufficient strength to surmount the resistance which emerged? Professor Abalkin immediately gave the impression that he did not want to evade the question.

"I do not believe that there was any lag in identifying the problems, though I realize that by stating this opinion I am setting myself a more difficult task. Indeed, if the problems had been perceived late, then it would be easy to explain what has happened. If, however, this is not the case, and I believe it is not, then the causes need to be sought more deeply, and I am obliged to explain them. In fact it was all said back at the 24th CPSU Congress in 1971. What prevented us from implementing the necessary changes? One can certainly cite factors independent of us, such as the fact that the crisis of the seventies coincided with the exacerbation of international tension and forced us to divert attention from the solution of domestic problems. But in my opinion there were two main causes which prevented us from tackling the transition to the decisions already outlined in party documents. The first of these causes, the gap between words and deeds, is clearly political. It is a political shortcoming which started to be corrected only in recent years, starting with the November 1982 Plenum -- a watershed which marks the transition to a modern approach."

The reference to the November 1982 Plenum, which may seem unimportant to the general reader, is anything but obscure to those familiar with Soviet affairs. That plenum was in fact the first after Brezhnev's death, the first of the Andropov administration.

Abalkin went on: "I believe we are on the eve of the most radical reorganization in the entire history of the Soviet economy, since the penetration of the processes connected with the technical and scientific revolution and with the exhaustion of the resources of manpower, energy, and raw materials which guaranteed our development for decades is so deep. Hence the need for thorough, qualitative transformations to set a new kind of economic growth in motion."

So an initial obstacle was constituted by the country's political leadership. But Professor Abalkin mentioned two "principal" obstacles.

"Such a sudden swing," he went on, "caught many industrial leaders unprepared. From the enterprise level up to the ministries and central planning bodies. Many proved unable to manage the process of change; inertia prevailed, and old ideas continued to apply. We have seen here that the training of economic cadres capable of thinking in a modern way is no simple matter, cannot be resolved quickly, and cannot be reduced to an automatic reshuffle."

Another of the topics under discussion is the increased autonomy of enterprises. But despite the first decisions in August and the economic experiment already under way for the past 2 years, it is not yet clear how far it is intended to go in this direction. Abalkin explained his own viewpoint.

"Of course I agree with the policy of extending enterprises' autonomy in every way. But it is rather complicated to go into the merits of the matter. To some people it is clear, to others it is not. I have the impression that specialists working in this field are already fairly clear about measures for the limits of this increase in autonomy and its link with the general system of planned management. It has been discussed for the past 15-20 years and basically a fairly united approach has been reached. For my own part, I would like to stress the need always to take account of the dialectic between the autonomy and responsibility of enterprises, the interconnection between central leadership and the collegial method of defining tasks, the coexistence of planning and goods-money relations. In particular there can be no responsibility here without autonomy. Anyone not entitled to make decisions cannot be held responsible for their consequences. The high degree of economic centralization that has come about in the USSR, together with certain elements of bureaucratic centralization which occurred later, ultimately brought about a rapid weakening of the responsibility of enterprises and associations, of their managers, and of labor collectives."

It would be very interesting to know the sources of the strongest thrusts in both directions. In other words, is it the enterprises, or their management groups, which are demanding more autonomy? Or is the prevailing attitude on their part a wait-and-see one? On the other hand is it the central ministries that are actively opposing decentralization? Professor Abalkin gave a thorough answer to this question too.

"Hitherto it was believed that the major difficulty lay at the center. I too believe this. That is, that the center did not want to share its powers and that the major threat came from bureaucratic centralism. In fact the first steps -- Abalkin was referring to the economic experiments begun in 1983 -- provided a rather astonishing and entirely different picture. Suddenly the industrial leaders, who had always claimed to have few rights, said that they no longer wanted them. The basic reason is simple. Hand in hand with the rights came responsibility. If something does not go right who is responsible now? The same people who made the decisions. Previously it was possible to write letters of protest to the top, but who should one address now if one has not worked properly?

Abalkin's assessment is a disconcerting one and attacks many platitudes. But it is not entirely clear. For instance, could one not argue that the rights granted were incomplete, inadequate, unimplemented, and that provincial leaders found themselves with greater real responsibilities set against hypothetical rights?

"It is true," Abalkin replied, "there is this side to the coin as well. But it was not the decision side. The process of the transfer of rights to the enterprises is taking place gradually, in phases. Experiences is being accumulated. But the nub of the problem is the fact that economic leaders were, and still are, unprepared for fully using the new rights granted to them."

This was a clear-cut answer leaving no room for misunderstandings, yet it is enough to reread the PRAVDA account of the 8 April "meeting of managers" to realize the provincial economic managers' determined demand for greater autonomy and rights. Does it mean that the phase of uncertainties "from below" is over? Can one be confident of a partial change in the cadres' psychological situation? Abalkin urges that optimism be contained. "One must be realistic and not nurture false hopes. The chosen line is a long-term one and will be implemented, but the transformation of people's awareness is not as rapid as we would like. It is a process which cannot be completed in a year. Perhaps it will take 5 years, perhaps more, and then there is the experience of the past, when a factory would be told: 'Tell us your real potential.' They would answer sincerely and the following year their plan would be increased. The result was a perpetuation of mutual mistrust. It takes time to eliminate suspicions. Just as it takes time to eliminate the idea that it is better to be mediocre because it means a quieter life and that economic risks are unjustified. Be that as it may, there are no automatic solutions. The fact that a decision has been reached does not mean that the very next day everyone will rush to implement it."

And yet, I insisted, it seems to me that Gorbachev takes issue more harshly with the ministries than with the factories. Professor Abalkin agrees. "This is indeed so that it is quite natural to start from the top. I just want to stress that experience has presented us with complex problems which mean that the real situation cannot be described like that, simply as composed of bold industrial leaders and ministerial bureaucrats who act as a curb. The same applies to the controversies against centralized management. We used to believe that it was a touchstone; now we should not believe that it is the source of all evil."

Nevertheless, it seems to me that the question does not boil down to the quality of individuals. Are there structural matters that need to be reappraised, or am I mistaken?

"No, you are not mistaken," Abalkin replied. "The prevalent theory among economists now is that it is necessary to merge several ministries. For instance, we have 11 civilian machine building ministries. We could decide to turn them into a single one controlling, say, 1,000 factories instead of each controlling 100. But if things remains as they are now it will be a purely formal merger because you cannot manage such a large number of enterprises from the center and it will be necessary to regroup them into subgroups. In other words, if the central ministry still defines each factory's plans in detail, the factory cannot fail to base itself on bureaucratic management structures. But if, on the other hand, the center has to manage with fewer than 11, then it can lead a larger number of units." [sentence as published]

Next we returned to the subject of the autonomy of enterprises. I wonder how long it will take to resolve these problems? How long does Abalkin think it will take to reach decisions? Until the 27th Congress? Or will it take another 5 years? Or even longer?

"I do not know," he said. "I am only a scientist, but I believe that it is no longer possible to postpone solutions until the long term. I believe that everything must be resolved within the space of a year or two."

We moved on to another topic. Unless I am mistaken, ever since 1924 there has been a controversy in the USSR over the overall production index in rubles, the so-called "val." It is obvious to everyone that this index is incompatible with a phase of intensification of the economy. And yet "val" survives undaunted. Why? Who defends it?

"I agree that 'val' and the mentality behind it are incompatible with intensification. I believe that the two causes which are hindering its elimination are, as I have already indicated, the discrepancy between words and deeds and the inertia of economic cadres, in this case particularly those of the central planning machinery. In fact decisions have already been made, for instance in 1979, to abolish "val." Four alternative indicators for assessing economic results were even defined: 1 -- supplies against orders; 2 — labor productivity; 3 -- quality; and 4 -- profits, or depending on the sector, production costs. But they have not been implemented. Many people cannot imagine planning without gross indicators. These two causes have hitherto obstructed innovation and it is uncertain if they will continue to do so."

In this instance, however, his answer was anything but complete. Abalkin spoke in terms of inertia and of a discrepancy between words and deeds. But perhaps behind these abstract concepts there are specific people or objective causes acting against innovation. Perhaps it is a matter of the defense of real interests which are felt to be threatened. Could it not be discussed more explicitly? Often on both sides the societies of real socialism tend to be portrayed as monolithic structures. In fact, especially judging from Gorbachev's speeches, one is aware that a struggle is under way. Who are its protagonists?

"I agree," my interlocutor replied, "that our propaganda places too much emphasis on the unitary character of socialist society, without examining its internal structure, which really is very complex. But with regard to the controversy which emerges from Gorbachev's speeches, it implies a number of complicated considerations. The bearers of traditional ideas do not concide with any well defined social group. One could say that in every sector you encounter conflicting ideas, sometimes due to age, sometimes not. The same applies to economists, to people who occupy the same position in society. In the Gosplan you find courageous directors and people who are even now putting forward the methods and systems of the thirties and fifties...."

If I am not mistaken there is, among others, the problem of freeing the economy from political decisions, of reducing the interference of party committees in the specific functioning of the economic structures. Leonid Ivanovich does not agree. There is a terminological confusion which he was keen to eliminate right away.

"I would not apply the term 'political' to a raykom secretary's decision to sow grain even on unprepared ground. Perhaps what you mean is that it is necessary to prevent party leaders from supplanting specialists. If so, I agree. This practice does exist and it is a deplorable one which should be combated with the utmost vigor. But one must not oversimplify either. Let us take Krasnoyarsk Kray: It is so vast that it could accommodate certain European states within its confines, and yet it has no organs of economic management. Next, let us take a republic like Estonia. It is small in territorial and population terms, yet it has its own Gosplan, its own ministries. Of course Krasnoyarsk is under the management of the central Gosplan, which lays down the plan for the Russian Federal Republic.

But apart from the party kraykom there is nobody institutionally to deal with the overall management of the economic processes of that vast area of the country. Thus party bodies are often obliged to take on functions which properly lie outside their sphere of responsibility. The fact is that the problem of integration between sectorial and territorial management has not been resolved. The same applies to Leningrad and its region. In terms of inhabitants and its economic and territorial scale it is equivalent to an average European country. Yet it is the obkom which is in charge of the current intensification program. In this instance they are doing it well, using specialists and making pondered decisions. But it is the party committee alone which is directly in charge of the process. This is the actual situation."

With regard to economic experiments, it is known that some of the East European countries have acted as pacesetters. I asked Abalkin whether there is room in Soviet economic reform, and, if so, how much, for what is being done in Hungary and Bulgaria, for instance in the context of extending rights to private initiative. "The prospects are broad but not indiscriminate. Hungary's 'auxiliary factories,' the introduction of the 'family contract' (which we are already testing in the Caucasus mountains area) in concessionary land are considered very promising forms. The same can be said of certain forms of secondary employment in the services sector, in the repairs sector, or even within factories themselves (as is already happening with engineers in Bulgaria.) In Hungary, however, there is an experiment which we do not consider positive -- the creation of small enterprises using a waged work force. It is a resurgence of capitalist small enterprise which leads directly to the emergence of a new class -- new in the sense that capitalist traits have been eliminated in Hungary. In other words, a step backward."

BRIEFS

CASPIAN OIL WELL — Baku October 29 TASS -- A 5.5-kilometer well sunk off Bulla Island in the Caspian 60 kilometers south of Soviet Azerbaijan's capital of Baku, where a new oil and gas field has been discovered, is producing a daily 400,000 cubic meters of gas and hundreds of tons of oil and gas condensate. The drilling site is based on steel platforms and is cut off from the mainland by the sea in story weather. But oil production operations, done with the help of automatic equipment, do not stop for a single hour. The average depth of wells in the area reaches six kilometers and they have to be drilled in adverse geological conditions. Oilmen have to exert big efforts to overpower gas outbursts, which carry the risk of fires, and stop streams of reservoir water breaking into shafts. Deep-well oil production operations are fast on the increase and a 84-kilometer pipeline has been built to carry their output to a gas processing plant ashore, which produces components for Azerbaijan's fast-growing chemicals industry. A total of 24 oil and gas pools have been found in the Caspian. Fourteen of them, including the Bulla one, are being actively tapped. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 29 Oct 85 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7-11 NOV REPORTED

LD100128 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7-9 November GMT. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 November

Dnepropetrovsk Oblast: Maize has been harvested on 270,000 hectares, and pledges to produce 1 million tons of grain this year have been met despite complex weather conditions. (0600)

8 November

Laying-in of seed for storage has been completed in North Kazakhstan Oblast. The entire spring-sown grain area will be occupied with highly productive varieties. Stocks of high-grade wheat varieties -- Volshskaya, Altayka, and Irtyshanka-10 -- are 33.3 percent higher than last year. (0300)

In Kazakhstan, autumn plowing has been carried out on 18 million hectares; more than 2 million hectares have been sown to winter crops. (0530)

To date, Stavropol beet farmers have delivered 1 million metric tons of beet to sugar refineries. (1300)

The autumnal planting of woodland trees was completed today in the Ukraine. Over almost all of the forest tracts, valuable conifers and hard-leaved trees have been planted. This year new forests have been planted on approximately 50,000 hectares. (1500)

9 November

Stavropolye: One million metric tons of sugarbeet have been dispatched for processing. (0204)

By this morning, 40 rayons in Uzbekistan had reported fulfillment of plans for sales of raw cotton to the state. Farms in Bukhara Oblast are depending on manual harvesting. This attitude to equipment has led to a situation in which Buuhara now holds one of the bottom places in the republic for rates of cotton procurement.

10 November

Uzbekistan's cotton harvest is in its last stages. By this morning nearly 5.2 million metric tons of raw cotton has been picked, this figure being reached nearly 2 weeks ahead of last year. Hundreds of thousands of urban people are helping with the cotton picking. (3430)

11 November

Winter timber procurement has started in the northern regions of Omsk Oblast along the Irtysh. About 1 million cubic metres of timber from the Siberian Taiga will be sent to building sites of the Urals, Kazakhstan, and the central areas of the USSR this winter. (0100)

The cotton harvest is ending in Turkmenistan. More than 1.2 million metric tons have been delivered to procurement centers so far.

The collective and state farms of Uzbekistan have overfulfilled the plan for the sale of cotton belonging to the most valuable, fine faber strains. More than 500,000 metric tons of this has been delivered to the state stores. This is half of the entire fine fiber cotton procured in the country. The weather is making it easy to speed up work on the plantations. This year the use of combines and other picking equipment has been better organized, and receipts of higher quality cotton have increased considerably eighty-five percent of the raw material for the textile industry is first grade. This makes it possible to increase the output of good-quality fabrics. Processing of the new harvest's raw cotton has been in progress 2 months, and specialists note that the work of the cotton-ginning works has been improved considerably. This has been possible thanks to the better organization of production. By way of a wide experiement, the whole of Uzbekistan's processing industry has been transferred from the Ministry of Light Industry to the Ministry of Agriculture. The work of all participants in the cotton agricultural and industrial complex, from the field to the production of the fiber, has now been directed toward obtaining the highest and the best end results. This is of benefit both to the buyer and the cotton-grower and the stage. Moreover, raising output quality is be target of a task set out in the fraft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development. At the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan, the intention is that no more than 9 million metric tons of raw cotton will be produced; that is, less than was produced in the most productive year, 1980. At the same time, the amount of fiber produced is due to rise considerably. Losses will be reduced. Intensive cotton-growing of this kind will make it possible to completely master cotton and alfalfa crop rotation, thereby increasing production of feed for livestock farming at the same time. (1200)

OBLASTS' INEFFECTIVE USE OF FODDER DISCUSSED

LD110035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Summary] Many reports are coming in of farms fulfilling the 5-year plan for meat and milk. Tasks for all types of animal husbandry produce have been fulfilled by farms of Belgorod Oblast. Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and Gorkiy and certain other oblasts have nearly fulfilled them. The draft gudelines say that compared to the 10th 5-Year Plan production of meat has increased by 10 percent and eggs by 18 percent.

"In a talk with our correspondent, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the USSR Lev Nikolayevich Kuznetsov noted that steady growth of production of animal husbandry produce is to be secured by consolidating the fodder base and using achievements of genetics and selection and new biological methods of quality improvement of the herd. For this overwintering the country's farms have stored more coarse and succulent fodders than in previous years, but they are not everywhere being used effectively. For instance, because of a stoppage of fodder kitchens in Vologda, Orel, Kurgan, and Tambov Oblasts, hay silage, and other fodders are being given to animals without prior processing which in turn lowers milk yields and seight gain.

"Alarm signals are coming from certain stock farms of Kustanay, Smolensk, and Irkutsk Oblasts where fodders are being used without accounting. Now, simultaneously with the overwintering, farms have started studies: Milkmaids, stockmen, specialists, and directors of farms are studying methods of introducing intensive technologies, progressive forms of organization, and labor incentives. Of special interest is the experience of Leningrad's Yaznoye and Petrovskoye Sovkhozes, Zarya Kommunizma of Moscow Oblast's Domodedovo Rayon, and many other farms. An example of excellent organizations of studies is also served by the country's poultry farmers who have successfully mastered industrial technology of output."

TWO EARTHQUAKES RECORDED IN TAJIKISTAN

10 November

LD101042 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Dushanbe, November 10 TASS -- Earthquake again made itself felt in the territory of Tajikistan today at four hours 29 minutes Moscow time. The earthquake was centered 250 kilometres south-east of Dushanbe near the city of Horoga, the administrative centre of the Gorno-Badakhistan Autonomous Region. The magnitude of the tremor in Horoga was registered by the "Dushanbe" seismic station at four-to-five on the scale of 12. No casualties and destructions are reported.

11 November

LD111644 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" Newscast; Announcer-read report]

[Text] At 1337 hours local time today another earthquake occurred on the territory of Tajikistan. Dushanbe seismic station reports that its epicenter was located 20 km east of Leninabad in the area of Kayrak-Kum town. The earthquake was felt in Kayrak-Kum with a force of 4, Chkalovskiy with a force of 3 to 4, and in Gafurov and Leninabad with a force of 3.

'COSMOS-1701' SATELLITE LAUNCHED 9 NOV

LD100849 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 10 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series on November 9, 1985.

"Cosmos-1701" carries sceintific equipment to continue space exploration.

It was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters: Initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 49 minutes; maximum distance from earth (apogee) -- 39,342 kilometers; minimum distance (perigee) -- 613 kilometers; inclination -- 62.8 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for the precise measuring of the orbit's parameters and a radio telemetry system for beaming data concerning the operation of instruments and scientific equipment back to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally. A coordinating-and-computer center is processing income information.